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Top U.S. Court Says White Was Victim of School Bias



Allan Bakke

By Robert C. Siner

WASHINGTON, June 28 (HT) — The U.S. Supreme Court today ruled that the minorities admissions program of California State University constituted illegal racial discrimination, but it declined to prohibit the consideration of race in admitting students to colleges and universities.

In a complicated decision that produced six separate opinions, the high court, voting 5-4, ordered a California state medical school to admit Allan Bakke on grounds that he had suffered illegal discrimination because he was white.

But a different five-justice majority agreed that, while race should not be the sole consideration for admission, affirmative action programs designed to benefit minority applicants could still use race as a factor.

The long-awaited "reverse

discrimination" decision was narrowly drawn and did not rule out all affirmative action programs as some civil rights groups had feared.

Four justices held that the California minority admissions program violated Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which bars racial discrimination under any program receiving federal financial aid. They said that the question of whether race could ever be a factor in admissions policy was not an issue here.

Four others held that the California Supreme Court ruling that ordered Mr. Bakke's admission should be reversed because it prohibited race from being used as a factor in university admissions.

And one justice said that Mr. Bakke's rejection was illegal under the "equal protection clause" of the constitution, but that race could still be a determinant in other cases.

The case involved a medical school admissions program that set aside 16 of the 100 openings in each class for minority students. Mr. Bakke, 38, sued the university after his application was rejected in 1973, claiming that his rejection was the result of illegal racial discrimination because his admission test scores were higher than most of the minority applicants who were admitted under the special program. He was upheld by the California Supreme Court, which also ruled that race could never be used as a factor in determining admissions.

University Appealed

The university appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court, which today ordered Mr. Bakke's admission but overturned the part of the California decision that barred race as a factor in admissions.

Mr. Bakke now works as a civil engineer for the Space Agency Research Center in Palo Alto, Calif. Justice Lewis Powell, in announcing the ruling, held that the California minorities admissions program "involves the use of an explicit racial classification never before countenanced by this court."

But he added that the part of the California ruling that barred racial consideration in admissions failed "to recognize that the state has a substantial interest that legitimate may be served by a properly devised admissions program involving the competitive consideration of race and ethnic origin."

He therefore voted to uphold the state court in ordering Mr. Bakke's admission but overturned it insofar as it barred the consideration of race.

Justice Powell was joined in the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



KEEPING DRY — A mother carries her daughter on her back as a group of Niigata City school children wade through flood waters Tuesday in northern Japan. At least 3 persons were missing and 11 injured in the flooding.

Some Refusals Likely

Concorde Approved For 13 U.S. Cities

By Douglas B. Feivier

WASHINGTON, June 28 (HT) — The Concorde supersonic transport plane yesterday received its final administrative blessing for flights to 13 U.S. cities, more than two years after it began passenger service on a trial basis to Dulles International Airport here.

But in announcing the ruling, Transportation Secretary Brock

Adams said that local airports could adopt "reasonable nondiscriminatory" noise rules that might keep the Concorde out.

Further, he restricted his approval to the 16 Concordes that either have been built or are under construction. He forbade Concordes from flying at supersonic speeds — thereby creating sonic booms — over any part of the United States and he continued a curfew on U.S. Concorde flights between 10 p.m. and 7 a.m.

Air France and British Airways, the only two airlines operating the craft, are making 17 round trips each week to John F. Kennedy International Airport in New York City and six round trips to Dulles.

11 More Airports Cleared

Mr. Adams' rule opens 11 more airports to Concorde: Anchorage, Boston, Dallas-Fort Worth, Chicago, O'Hare, Houston, Honolulu, Los Angeles International, Miami, Philadelphia, San Francisco and Seattle-Tacoma.

Of those, Dallas-Fort Worth appears most likely to receive the service. Braniff International has received Civil Aeronautics Board approval to operate Concorde subsonically between Dallas and Washington. The same plane would then continue to London and Paris as an Air France or a British Airways flight.

Boston, Seattle, San Francisco and Los Angeles already have adopted noise rules that would appear to preclude Concorde operations there. None of those rules has been challenged in court.

Both Air France and British Airways said that they had no immediate plans to expand Concorde operations in New York or Washington.

Decision Criticized

Alan Sanger, chairman of the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, which operates Kennedy Airport, attacked Mr. Adams' decision.

"The Port Authority's position is that the federal government has the responsibility to make our skies quieter and not noisier," he said, "and the newly announced regulations obviously are not related to that goal."

Mr. Sanger also said that he was (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Force Put at 60,000

Vietnamese Reported Deep Into Cambodia

By Jay Marhevs

HONG KONG, June 28 (WP) — A Vietnamese force estimated at up to 60,000 troops has launched the deepest attack yet in Vietnam's seven-month-old war with Cambodia, according to diplomatic sources here and in Bangkok.

The sources said that some elements of Hanoi's border army, thought to have been reinforced recently with hard-core veterans of the conquest of South Vietnam, had penetrated 30 to 35 miles into Cambodian territory.

The ground forces were reportedly supported by artillery, tanks and aircraft, including much U.S. equipment captured in 1975. The Hanoi radio, without referring to any coordinated invasion, said that its forces had mauled four Cambodian battalions and one regiment in recent fighting.

Analysts said they were surprised that the Vietnamese would launch such an attack during the rainy season and at a time of great tension in their relations with China, a firm supporter of Cambodia. Sources said that the information they had so far on the invasion made it appear to be a response to recent Cambodian raids into Vietnam.

Key Objective

[From Bangkok, Agence France-Presse reported today that military authorities said that there was no confirmation of a new Vietnamese offensive. But military sources confirmed that an attack force recently had moved south from the northern part of Vietnam, AFP reported.]

There was no sign so far that the Vietnamese force planned to attack the Cambodian capital at Phnom Penh, 50 or 60 miles west of the deepest point of Vietnamese penetration. An important objective of the assault, however, appeared to be the Chup rubber plantation, considered a key position for controlling the road into Phnom Penh.

The route of the invasion was reportedly centered on the area of the Parrot's Beak, the section of eastern Cambodia that just into southern Vietnam. Sources reported particular activity near the Cambodian border town of Mimot, just north of the Parrot's Beak.

Cambodian officials have repeatedly accused Vietnam of trying to take control of their government, particularly since the simmering conflict between the two Communist neighbors flared into open warfare late in December.

Cambodia said Sunday it had thwarted another alleged coup attempt organized by Vietnam and the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, which some observers took to be a reference to officers of the former U.S.-backed Phnom Penh government still operating somewhere in the country. Hanoi called the charge a "ridiculous fabrication."

There was no immediate official word on the reported Vietnamese invasion from Phnom Penh, Hanoi or Peking. The Chinese have been conducting their own heated propaganda assault on Hanoi for its alleged persecution of ethnic Chinese living in Vietnam.

More than 140,000 ethnic Chinese have crossed the border from Vietnam to southern China since Hanoi began to crack down on its Chinese residents who owned private businesses or who refused to accept Vietnamese citizenship. Some analysts speculated that the ethnic Chinese may have tried to force the country, in part to assure the loyalty of its population before launching a major assault against the Chinese-backed Cambodians.



Harold Piper



Craig Whitney

Trial Set July 5 for 2

U.S. Newsmen Face Soviet Libel Charge

By David K. Shipler

MOSCOW, June 28 (NYT) — Two U.S. newsmen were formally accused in a Moscow court today of libeling Soviet state television by writing articles that contained "confessions" that their friends and relatives believed had been fabricated.

It was the first time that Western diplomats and correspondents could remember the Soviet government taking legal action against foreign journalists for their reports, and among the Western press corps

in Moscow it was seen as an ominous escalation of an ongoing campaign of intimidation directed primarily against newsmen from the United States.

Served yesterday with summonses to appear this morning, Craig Whitney of The New York Times and Harold Piper of the Baltimore Sun were presented with copies of the claim against them by Lev Alimov, chairman of the Moscow City Court.

Mr. Alimov set noon Friday as a deadline for a written response to the charge, and July 5 as a trial date. A guilty finding, according to Article 7 of the Russian Federation's civil code, may result in a court order to publish a retraction and, failing that, a fine. The claim was brought by the State Committee for Television and Radio.

Georgian Dissident

The origins of the charge lie in the case of a Georgian nationalist and dissident named Zviad Gamsakhurdia.

Mr. Gamsakhurdia is the 39-year-old son of Konstantin Gamsakhurdia, a writer whose family name evokes strong nationalistic emotions among the Georgian people. After the writer died in 1975, his son, an English teacher and dissident, wrote and circulated among Western newsmen in Moscow articles alleging that his father had been poisoned by the KGB, the secret police.

Zviad provided no evidence to support the charges, and they were not reported by foreign newsmen. But other activities did gain him attention, including his formation, in 1976, of a committee of dissidents based in Tbilisi, the Georgian capital, to monitor Soviet violations of its human rights pledges under the Helsinki accord. He was arrested last year and brought to trial last month.

Tass, the Soviet news agency, distributed articles alleging that Zviad had confessed and repented and attributed his waywardness to the influence of U.S. diplomats and newsmen.

Relatives who attended the trial told friends that he had said no such thing, that he had admitted (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Cosmonauts Link Up With Space Station

LONDON, June 28 (Reuters) — A Soviet Soyuz ferry vehicle carrying a Russian and a Pole linked up in space tonight with the Salyut-6 orbital laboratory, British monitors said.

The docking was reported by the Kaiterling Grammar School in central England. The Soyuz-6 craft was blasted into space at the Baikonur Cosmodrome in the Soviet Union yesterday.

Despite Critics' Fears

U.S. Pressing Shift Of Arms to Europe

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, June 28 (WP) — The Army is moving ahead with a controversial plan to store more than half of its total combat equipment in Europe, where it would be in range of Soviet bombers and missiles.

Backers of the plan contend that getting the tanks, guns, missiles and helicopters into Europe before any war starts is the best way to insure that American troops based in the United States could move into battle quickly.

Critics counter that the plan, which would strip U.S.-based divisions of much of their weaponry, amounts to putting too many eggs in one basket at a time when war is most likely to occur, outside of Europe.

In addition, Robert Komer, Defense Secretary Harold Brown's NATO adviser and a backer of the plan, told a private meeting of the Atlantic Council last week that the new plan to ship enough weapons to Europe to arm three divisions will be so costly that Congress may balk at providing the money, according to sources who heard his speech. The council is a nongovernment citizens group dedicated to strengthening the Western alliance.

\$2 Billion Estimate

Although an Army spokesman said yesterday that he had been unable to get money figures released, a secret Pentagon document estimates that it would cost slightly more than \$2 billion to store the equipment for three divisions in Europe.

Taking these weapons from its 10 U.S.-based divisions, as the Army plans, would leave those divisions with 70 percent of the combat equipment they normally have for training.

"If we're having trouble training our troops when the division has 100 percent of its equipment," asked an Army critic of the plan, "how are we going to do the job with only 70 percent of the equipment?"

More worrisome, according to critics of storing so much equipment in one place, is that it would

lessen the Army's ability to respond to threats outside of Europe. The Army already has 5½ divisions, plus their equipment, on the ground in Europe. On top of that, the Pentagon already has stored in Europe enough combat equipment for two divisions based in the United States.

Once the equipment for an additional three U.S.-based divisions is in Europe, the Army will have the arms for a total of 10½ divisions on the ground there. Since the Army has a total of 16½ divisions, the bulk of its total combat equipment is destined to be concentrated in Europe. U.S.-based troops would fly to Europe and pick up their weaponry there in an emergency.

Pentagon sources said that teams are already in Europe looking for places to store another three divisions' worth of arms. Storage spots are hard to come by, they conceded, especially in the desired positions in West Germany.

Under the secret "consolidated guidance" sent to the Army over the signature of Defense Secretary Brown, the plan would be implemented from fiscal 1981 through fiscal 1984.

President Carter has embraced (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Defense Aide's Role Called Crucial

3 Reported Sharing Power in S. Yemen

BEIRUT, June 28 (NYT) — Three Southern Yemeni Marxists were reported yesterday to be sharing power after the ouster and death on Monday of President Salem Robaya Ali.

According to Arab diplomatic sources, the three are Premier Ali Nasser Mohammed Hassani, who has also become the new head of state; Abdel Fattah Ismail, the secretary-general of the governing National Liberation Front; and Lt. Col. Ali Antar, the defense minister.

These sources said that it was Col. Antar who tipped the scales against the deposed president in the fighting that accompanied President Ali's attempt to take full power from the front's leadership. The defense minister reportedly ordered his army of 21,000 to crush the insurrection and sent MIG fighter planes of the Southern Yemeni Air Force to attack the presidential palace.

The Iraqi press agency, which has been a main source of news from Aden, the Southern Yemeni capital, said that the fighting had died down and life was getting back to normal. It said that communications with the outside had been resumed and that the Aden airport had been reopened.

Conflicting Report

BEIRUT, June 28 (UPI) — A leftist newspaper said today that it was Cuban advisers and pilots who tipped the balance in favor of Southern Yemen's pro-Moscow forces.

The pro-Iraqi newspaper Al Liwa said 600 Cuban advisers of various military ranks "have been in complete control of military matters in Southern Yemen for the past two months."

Quoting a "diplomatic report

received from Aden," the newspaper said that active Cuban involvement helped crush the forces loyal to the president, who was executed by firing squad.

"It was not the defense minister... who tipped the scales in favor of the National Liberation Front leadership, but the Cuban advisers," the newspaper said.

U.S. A-Power Expert Visiting South Africa

PRETORIA, South Africa, June 28 (AP) — A U.S. diplomat is paying a quiet visit to South Africa for talks on atomic energy, according to U.S. and South African officials.

A source at the U.S. Embassy confirmed that Ambassador Gerard Smith, an expert on international atomic affairs, is on a mission to South Africa. But the source declined to give any details.

French Intellectual Pushes Communist Reform From Inside

By Jonathan Kandell



Raymond Jean

AIX-EN-PROVENCE, France, June 28 (NYT) — When Raymond Jean, a novelist, literature professor and Communist intellectual, talks about possible expulsion from the party, he measures his words carefully.

He harks back to past dissenters "who were morally destroyed by their expulsion from the party." And he muses over an afternoon drink at his home in the hills above this southern city: "It was a very serious thing. Their old friends and comrades would not have anything to do with them. They became pariahs."

Today the French Communist Party is undergoing its most profound crisis in decades. Previous upheavals were linked to external

events, such as the 1939 nonaggression pact between the Soviet Union and Nazi Germany, the 1956 Soviet invasion of Hungary and the repression of Czechoslovakia in 1968. The present turmoil results from developments inside France, specifically the Communist Party's slashing attacks against its former Socialist allies.

Supporters and opponents of the French Communists both blame the party for fumbling the left's opportunity to take control in the national elections in March. The center-right government coalition won instead.

So the party is being urged to abandon its dictatorial structure,

based on the Leninist concept of "democratic centralism," and allow dissent by its members. It is also being pressed to further loosen its ties to Moscow and denounce more firmly the Soviet, political and economic system.

Leading the attacks on the Communist hierarchy are the intellectual dissidents, who are uncertain how they want to change the party but do not want to desert it.

"I think that most of us want the party to emerge stronger from the debate," said Mr. Jean, 52, who joined a decade ago. "After all, the crisis in the party is a direct result of the left's failure during the elections. We

would like to see the party change so that it does not happen again."

For members, he said, the party "remains a vehicle for permanent contact with social classes that we would not otherwise meet." It is more than just a political organization. "It creates a whole social environment, with club meetings, festivals, summer camps, discussion groups. To a small city like Aix-en-Provence, as a Communist I have constant opportunities to meet workers. And since they are often the subject of my writing, I feel I get a better reception in the factories because I am a Communist."

The non-Communist left in

France is unmoved by such arguments. The mystique of Communism as the sole representatives of the working class has lost credibility in recent years. Although the Communists continue to command about 20 percent of the electorate, the Socialists have now surpassed them as the leading leftist party.

Members Lost

Communists control the leading trade union confederation, but working-class Communists do not necessarily display the dogged party loyalty that Mr. Jean and other intellectuals show. The party says that two-thirds of its membership has joined since 1968, yet it has lost adherents at an equally rapid (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

As Transatlantic Travel Grows

Laker Airways Has Its Inning

By Winston Williams

NEW YORK, June 28 (NYT) — At long last the season for which Britain's Laker Airways has been waiting for the last seven years is here. Now it is the passengers' turn to wait, in the long lines that have been forming at Laker ticket outlets on both sides of the Atlantic.

Transatlantic air traffic, usually heavy in the summer, is pushing toward a record as vacationers rush to take advantage of the cheap fares, which were put into effect after Laker won approval for its no-frills, no-frills "Skytrain" fare of \$246 round trip between London and New York.

Since then the established scheduled carriers are offering round

trips at \$299 and \$399, compared to a regular coach fare of \$626. Similar discounts are also available between other U.S. and European cities. As a result, Pan American World Airways, Trans World Airlines and British Airways are flying 20 percent more passengers across the Atlantic than a year ago.

But for Laker, a 13-year-old charter operation that previously had no regularly scheduled flights, the boom represents the fruition of a dream, on which the concern had bet a \$72 million investment in planes before permission to operate the Skytrain was granted.

Laker has lifted its sights now, hoping to cash in on the new class of traveler that the low fares are creating. "Our ultimate goal is a

Skytrain around the world," Freddie Laker, chairman and sole owner of Laker Airways, recently told an audience of New York travel editors. Mr. Laker already has received permission to start another shuttle service to London from Los Angeles next fall.

Mr. Laker says that his service has expanded the New York-to-London market by 40 percent and that his airline is taking 52 percent of the growth. In less than nine months the Skytrain operation has grossed \$17.6 million, with profits of \$2 million.

Laker has earned a reputation for tight-fisted management. Its ticket agents, for example, start at \$4 an hour. Pan Am and TWA pay about \$7 an hour.

Laker's cost-saving no-reservations system is being copied by Pan Am on its new Boston-to-Amsterdam route. Pan Am will offer a \$279 round-trip fare on that route beginning July 14 after a month-long "sale" at \$149. The regular economy round-trip fare has been \$812.

Five Miles Away

After initial difficulty, Laker located a spot for its sales and check-in operation five miles from Kennedy Airport on Queens Boulevard. From there, Laker's passengers and luggage are taken to the United Airlines terminal at Kennedy for their flights.

Passengers begin lining up shortly after midnight to be oar the head of the line when slips are handed out at 4 a.m. for the 530 seats available daily. Flights leave at 8 a.m. and 11 p.m. June 15 all seats to London have been sold out by 10 a.m.

Since mid-May, 100 of the tickets each day have been sold at two ticket outlets in Manhattan.

Businessmen make up about 14 percent of the passengers on Skytrain. But most of the passengers are unmarried and under 34. Usually they carry their own food rather than pay \$3 for a dinner of cold cuts.

More Sophisticated

"The Skytrain passengers are more sophisticated than the average summer tourist or charter passenger," said Charles Maxwell, manager of Laker operations in the United States. "They understand that the plane may not take off at the moment scheduled and that they may get dysentery in Cairo."

Laker's critics, mostly competitors, say the attention given to Skytrain has hurt Laker's own charter business, which is its bread and butter.

Laker says it has done better than other charter carriers. The company maintains that the Laker image is so strong that passengers flock to tour agencies that advertise that they use Laker flights. The company's revenues from all sources totaled about \$127 million last year.

Higher Revenues

If present traffic patterns hold, Laker estimates that revenues will jump 18 percent to \$150 million this year. Nearly 20 percent of the total will come from Skytrain, compared to less than 10 percent last year, when the shuttle operated only in the fourth quarter.

Laker's growth plan will be affected by the strategies of the international aviation giants, particularly the \$2 billion British Airways.

For the moment, British Airways is keeping its hand close to the vest. "We think Freddie is expanding the market and we can eventually muscle in on it," says a spokesman. "It's cheaper to sit back and watch him than it is to do our own market research."

At the same time, UN peace-keeping troops said they had expanded positions in southern Lebanon and that despite recent shelling incidents they were making "considerable progress" in gaining control of the entire area from armed irregulars.

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DAMAGE FROM AIR RAID — Two Somalis inspect damage caused at Borama, Somalia, by bombing and strafing during an Ethiopian air raid last week. The raid was the first since the end of the war in Ethiopia's Ogaden region. Somali officials reported 10 persons killed.

U.S. Approves Concorde for 13 Cities

(Continued from Page 1)

May, there had been more than 1,700 phone complaints about Concorde, compared to 250 complaints about other planes. In a typical month at Kennedy, the Concorde represents less than half of 1 percent of all flights.

Martha Pennino, a Fairfax County, Va., supervisor who was among the leading Concorde opponents in this area, called Mr. Adams' rule "very sad." But she added: "In all honesty, since the plane has been flying in and out of Dulles, I've only had two complaints." Concorde inaugurated service to Dulles in the Virginia suburbs on May 24, 1976.

No Dulles Noise Rule

No noise rule banning Concorde from Dulles will be written by the Department of Transportation, which owns the airport, a spokesman said.

Mr. Adams also said that super-sonic planes other than the 16 Concorde would have to meet the noise standards set for subsonic planes in 1969. That has been a point of contention with the Environmental Protection Agency, which wants the Concorde held to stricter subsonic noise standards that were applied in 1975.

The rule becomes effective July 31, after which the Federal Aviation Administration is authorized to approve Concorde operations into any of the 13 airports up to a limited number for each airport.

Air France and British Airways are losing money on the Concorde service because their nine planes are being flown about half of the time that they are available. British Airways has been selling about 60 percent of its seats to London from here and 75 percent from New York.

A round-trip Concorde flight from Washington to London costs \$1,760, or about twice the regular coach fare. The Concorde cuts the flight time in half.

NEWPORT, Rhode Island, June 28 (UPI) — Declaring that the United States has "no alternative" to retaining superiority at sea, Navy Secretary Graham Claytor Jr. said yesterday that the Navy would continue to expand its fleet despite recent multimillion-dollar cost overruns.

"To question the nation's willingness to provide the kind of Navy and other defense resources that it must have to maintain maritime superiority is to question the nation's will to live as a first-class power," Mr. Claytor said.

He told the Naval War College's 94th commencement that the Navy should be able to settle its last multimillion-dollar cost-overrun claim, and he denied that there is a "severe risk that future shipbuilding programs would be in jeopardy."

India Begins Rescue Of Assam Families

NEW DELHI, June 28 (UPI) — Army troops, police and rescue workers launched a huge operation today to evacuate thousands of families marooned in monsoon floods in the eastern state of Assam.

Troops and police were running motor launches and sailboats to ferry people from submerged areas to safer zones. Indian news reports said.

In the disputes in the white-ruled south, any attempt by the United States to counter Soviet or Cuban assertiveness would invite allegations that Washington was siding with whites against blacks.

Earlier this month Foreign Minister F. de Witte said that the South African government would impose its own settlement on South-West Africa if the Western powers — the United States, Britain, France, Canada and West Germany — were unable to win swift acceptance of their plan from the South-West African People's Organization, the insurgent group that is trying down 18,000 South African troops in the territory.

South Africa accepted the Western plan two months ago, but it followed its acceptance with a 12-hour raid against the insurgents' camps in Angola, killing several hundred blacks. The insurgents then withdrew from negotiations with the Western powers.

Finally, after a meeting with the leaders of the five "front-line" black-ruled African states in Luanda, the capital of Angola, the insurgents announced their readiness to resume talks.

Plan Backfires

The Western powers had hoped that the front-line states — those most directly involved in supporting the guerrillas in Rhodesia and South-West Africa — would put pressure on the insurgents to accept the plan. Instead, the key participants in the Luanda meeting, including President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, backed the insurgent leaders in their demand for major changes in the plan, affecting provisions that South Africa has categorically refused to alter. Reports from the meeting indicated that the black leaders, particularly Mr. Nyerere, were suspicious of the

Cosmos-1024 Orbiting

MOSCOW, June 28 (AP) — The Soviet Union today launched Cosmos-1024, Tass reported.

Crowford Denies Cult

MOSCOW, June 28 (AP) — Francis Crowford said today that he is innocent of the currency violation charges against him. The International Harvester Co. representative, freed from jail yesterday pending a court appearance, said he was well treated during his ordeal and is back at work in his firm's Moscow office.

N.Y. Planning PCB Cleanup of Hudson River

NEW YORK, June 28 (NYT) — The state commissioner of environmental conservation, Peter A.A. Berle, yesterday announced a \$25-million plan to start a cleanup of the Hudson River of PCB contamination.

Mr. Berle said he would seek federal funds for the projects, which will involve the dredging of between 30 and 40 "hot spots" in the Hudson — areas of large concentrations of PCBs.

PCBs, polychlorinated biphenyls, have been associated with a variety of birth defects, cancer in laboratory animals and skin disorders.

In 1975, the state took action against two General Electric plants for discharging the chemicals into the river and reached a \$7-million settlement under which General Electric paid for PCB research and for the construction of a demonstration project.

Industrialist's Son Is Abducted in Italy

MONDOVI, Italy, June 28 (UPI) — Two men kidnapped the 23-year-old son of a wealthy northwestern Italian industrialist today.

Officers said that Pierfelice Filippi was returning home early today when the two men overpowered him, shoved him into a waiting car and drove away. The youth, a university student at Turin, is the son of Giorgio Filippi, 54, owner of several factories and automotive repair shops in the area.

E. German Gets Jail for Protest

BERLIN, June 28 (AP) — An East German economist who protested after the country has been sentenced to 18 months in jail for "defaming the state," West Berlin sources said today.

Werner Molik, 27, and his biologically wife had filed six emigration applications within a year, asking that they and their 2-year-old child be allowed to move to West Germany.

After his last application failed, Mr. Molik accused the East German government of violating his human rights and not abiding by international agreements.

Reds in San Marino To Try Government

SAN MARINO, June 28 (AP) — The Communist Party was given the task today of forming a new government in this tiny republic after the Christian Democrats failed in their attempt.

The Christian Democrats won a plurality of 26 seats in the 60-member Great and General Councils in elections May 28, but the combined left won a slim majority.

During U.S. Envoy's Visit

Angola Is Said to Pledge To Curb Katanga Rebels

By Robert G. Kaiser

WASHINGTON, June 28 (WPT) — Angolan officials have told the United States that they will try to prevent a recurrence of last month's attack by Katangan rebels living in Angola into Zaire's Shaba province, official sources said yesterday.

Angolan officials passed this word to Ambassador Donald McHenry, who returned to the United States Monday from a trip to Angola for consultations with that country's Marxist government. Mr. McHenry's talks in Luanda were "good" and "constructive," according to U.S. officials, although they said the United States and Angola remained "poles apart" on the issue of Cuba's sizable military presence in Angola.

The Angolans told Mr. McHenry they were interested in preventing raids by Angolan rebels based in Zaire into Angola. Some officials have said that this concern could provide the basis for an Angolan-Zairian pact not to allow either country to be used as a base for military forays into the other.

New U.S. Effort

The McHenry mission to Angola was the first manifestation of the latest turn in U.S. African policy, and represents a new effort to deal cooperatively with the Luanda government instead of trying to isolate it. The United States has no formal diplomatic relations with Angola, and has said it will not grant them until the Cuban presence there is reduced.

As recently as early last month, some Carter administration officials were exploring the possibility of supplying aid to Angolan rebels fighting a civil war against the Luanda government, as a means of "tying down" the Cuban forces in Angola.

President Carter said at his press conference Monday that "no responsible member" of his administration seriously had considered that course of action, however.

Officials said yesterday that there were no immediate plans for any follow-up to the McHenry mission, but they expressed hope that the U.S.-Angolan dialogue would continue.

Namibia Issue

The United States now hopes that the Angolan authorities will contribute to a peaceful transition to majority rule in Namibia, or South-West Africa, Angola's southern neighbor.

The relative success of the McHenry mission encouraged some officials to think that this may be possible. Sources said Angola has demonstrated its concern over Namibia by putting new restraints on rebel soldiers of the South-West African People's Organization.

Guerrilla Leader Killed

LUSAKA, Zambia, June 28 (AP) — One of the leading black nationalist guerrilla commanders in the six-year-old Rhodesian war was killed today in a land-mine blast on the Rhodesian border, a government spokesman reported. The commander, Alfred Joshua Nkomo, led the forces of Joshua Nkomo's Zimbabwe African People's Union.

Cartier administration in the aftermath of the Shaba incident.

The result was that the black states supported the insurgent leader, Sam Nujoma, in his demand that the settlement plan be widened to include a provision that would require South Africa to surrender Walvis Bay, South-West Africa's only deep-water port, which historically has been part of South Africa.

Mr. Botha, addressing Parliament in Cape Town, quickly reiterated South Africa's opposition to any changes in the plan, which provides for joint supervision of the territory by South Africa and the United Nations pending elections under universal suffrage.

Rhodesia Move Stymied

The crisis in Zaire appears to have had a similar effect on efforts to win acceptance of the British-U.S. plan for Rhodesia. The U.S. ambassador to Zambia, Stephen A. Young, said that the British Foreign Office official, left Salisbury earlier this month after a week of talks in which they failed to persuade the white and black leaders in the country's transitional government to attend a peace conference with their foes in the Patriotic Front, the alliance of guerrilla groups.

During the talks, spokesmen for the interim regime, which is composed of Prime Minister Ian Smith and three moderate black leaders, reiterated their demand that the United States and Britain abandon their peace plan and support the internal agreement.

In the same week that President Carter sent U.S. aircraft to Shaba and warned Moscow and Havana against intervention in Africa, Prime Minister John Vorster of South Africa made known his support of the Salisbury government's position.

On the guerrilla side, Joshua Nkomo, co-leader of the Patriotic Front, reacted to Western moves in Zaire with a declaration that he intended to use the Cubans and the Russians to "scare away" the West from Rhodesia, and he portrayed the Salisbury regime as a client of the Western nations.

In these circumstances, prospects for the British-U.S. plan for Rhodesia look bleak, perhaps hopeless, at least until the fortunes of one side or the other take a dramatic turn for the worse, persuading one or the other to accept a compromise solution. In South-West Africa the outlook is not much brighter, although some diplomats believe that the guerrillas eventually will decide that they have a better chance of gaining power under international supervision elections than through a continuing struggle with the South African Army.

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Expert Says Britons, Americans Will Need Translators by 2178

CHICAGO, June 28 (UPI) — English is changing so much in the United States that in 200 years, Americans and Britons won't be able to understand each other without the help of a translator, a British lexicographer says.

"Since 1776, American English and British English have been on a divergent course," said Robert Burchfield, the chief editor of the Oxford English Dictionary. "They should end up being unintelligible to one another in another 200 years."

There is a popular misconception that the ever-broadening influence of the media is narrowing the differences between the two forms of English. Mr. Burchfield said at a news conference this week.

"However, I would guess that 200 million Americans haven't been to England, and there are probably 47 million British who haven't been to the U.S. And it's not the media that control the language, it's the 200 million and the 47 million who are staying at home, writing letters, talking to one another."

More Cultural Influences

American English is changing more rapidly than its British counterpart because there are more cultural influences, Mr. Burchfield said.

"A lot of people here don't speak English as a first language. Also, there are simply more stimuli here than there are in Britain. New developments often create the need for new words."

"I feel British English is retaining its more ancient character. I think in Britain there is a form of standard English to which the British aspire, but there is no one standard here." In countries where English is taught as a second language, British English eventually will be taught exclusively because it is easier to learn, he said.

Communist Intellectual Advocates Party Reform

(Continued from Page 1)

rate, and most of the deserters have been laborers.

Mr. Jean was born in the neighborhood of Marseilles, where his father was a government functionary who held leftist ideas but never joined the Communist Party. During World War II, the younger man joined a resistance group affiliated with the Communists and helped organize students at the University of Aix-Marseilles, where he now teaches modern French literature.

Among Communists, and even French intellectuals generally, Mr. Jean is unusual in his open affection for the United States. For the last three summers he has taught French literature at Middlebury College in Vermont. He says that he never conceals his party membership when he party members for visas to visit the United States.

He began his teaching career in New York City during the McCarthy era, an experience that formed the basis of his first novel. He says he admires "the fact that American democracy is so much stronger than that practiced in Socialist countries."

Heresy and Orthodoxy

Being a Communist Party member raises few eyebrows in this community of 140,000 people. Mr. Jean's university has a large Communist contingent, and even the president is a party member. Mr. Jean owns his home and two cars, and says he prefers "bourgeois vacations" with his wife and four children to party-sponsored group travel. He is irked that his oldest daughter is an "ultra-leftist," a Trotskyite, and attributes her attitude partly to "rebellion against her father."

His most controversial aspect is his identification with the party's dissident movement. He was one of more than 300 Communist intellectuals who recently

At Least 20 Die In Mortar Shell Blast in Egypt

CAIRO, June 28 (Reuters) — More than 20 students were killed today and more than 20 injured in an explosion in the Mediterranean city of Damietta, 190 kilometers northeast of Cairo, Interior Ministry sources said.

The Middle East News Agency, which said the explosion was an accident caused by a mortar shell, put the death toll as high as 28.

The sources said that the victims, students at a military school, were on their way from a training course in shooting when one of them found the abandoned shell from the 1973 Arab-Israeli war.

When the student handled the shell it exploded, the sources said. No other details were available.

Philippines Eruption

MANILA, June 28 (UPI) — Caltan volcano spouted steam today on the second day of its eruption and scientists recorded several volcanic quakes on the mountain. The 8,086-foot volcano, located 320 miles south of Manila on the sugar-producing island of Negros, rumbled back to life yesterday after being dormant for nine years.

Firebombs Damage Ugo La Malfa's Home

ROME, June 28 (UPI) — Firebombs today partially wrecked the holiday home of possible Ugo La Malfa, leader of the Republican Party, one day before legislators meet to appoint the nation's chief executive.

The deserted house south of Rome was hit by firebombs thrown against outer walls and dropped down the chimney, damaging Mr. La Malfa's study, library, reading room and game room.

Reds in San Marino To Try Government

SAN MARINO, June 28 (AP) — The Communist Party was given the task today of forming a new government in this tiny republic after the Christian Democrats failed in their attempt.

The Christian Democrats won a plurality of 26 seats in the 60-member Great and General Councils in elections May 28, but the combined left won a slim majority.

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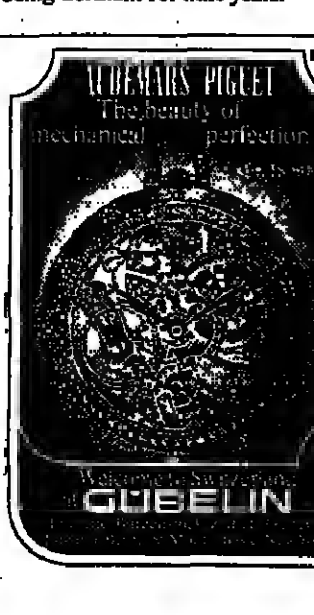
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U.S. Scientists Weigh Costs, Methods

Used A-Plants: The Problem Is Getting Rid of Them

By Paul Jacobs

SAN ONOFRE, Calif., June 28 — Sunbathers in the year 2027 may stake claim to the site of what is now the San Onofre nuclear power plant, south of San Clemente in Orange County, about 60 miles south of Los Angeles.

But they will not be able to until the utility companies that own the plant have spent more than \$85 million in 1978 dollars to "decommission" the plant—a process that requires removing all traces of nuclear fuel, "mothballing" the plant for 17 years while radiation levels drop, removing structures and their foundations, and then filling in the resulting holes with 12 feet of sand.

Calculating the cost of decommissioning nuclear power plants was the subject of a series of talks at the annual meeting of the American Nuclear Society in San Diego this week.

The cost of liquidating the first generating unit at San Onofre is likely to be much higher than plants in other locations and circumstances.

The U.S. Navy leased 84 acres for the power plant on the condition that the site be restored and all structures removed by 2027 when the lease expires.

utilities will gain by writing off those costs.

A large nuclear plant dismantled soon after it stopped generating power would cost no more than \$74 million to decommission, said Thomas LaGuardia, an executive with Nuclear Energy Services of Danbury, Conn. Others peg the maximum costs somewhat higher.

'Entombed Process'

Over the six years required to complete the demolition of a plant, the costs would add only 1 percent to expenditures of a utility with annual revenues of \$575 million, Mr. LaGuardia said.

That expense is "insignificant," he said, adding that it makes little sense to require that money be set aside before demolition actually begins.

And many plants will be able to be removed from service and

cleaned up by "entombing"—sealing up their radioactive remains at the existing site, less expensive than the process required at San Onofre.

In a talk at the society conference, Mr. LaGuardia estimated the cost of entombing a 1,000-megawatt plant at \$16 million.

But many plants will require some combination of decontamination and demolition. In those cases, money can be saved by waiting several years after power generation has ended to do removal work. The long wait allows the natural decay of irradiated materials to lower the levels of radioactivity.

After a 108-year dormant period it would be possible to set up equipment for removing a nuclear reactor vessel without using remote control devices, at a saving of \$1 million or more, Mr. LaGuardia said.

In the United States, at least 27 plants have been closed, but only one of them, a small demonstration plant in Minnesota, has been completely dismantled.

The others have been decontaminated—cleaned of their nuclear fuel and waste—but are still contaminated by radioactivity that is deposited during the life of a plant.

The figures for decommissioning the first San Onofre generating unit were completed last year by the NUS Corp. of Rockville, Md.

The calculations considered the detailed costs of decontaminating the plant, guarding it for 17 years and then dismantling it, according to Jon Stouky, manager of radioactive waste projects for NUS.

Until 2027, when the plant site is cleared of all structures and filled in with sand, the two utilities that own it will continue to be bound by their license from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

In the initial phase of cleaning

up the site, all fuel will be removed and all contaminated liquids drained off. The plant will then be "mothballed."

Much of the radiation left in the plant at this stage is the result of what Mr. Stouky called "cosmosm products"—impurities in the water that have become radioactive and are deposited in a variety of places in the plant.

Most of the remaining contamination decays quickly—98 percent of it within 60 years, Mr. Stouky said.

Other contaminants lose their radioactivity much more slowly—niobium, a radioactive contaminant found in iron, loses half of its radioactivity only after 158,000 years.

Thus safeguarding the plant for 60 years makes dismantling safer, but does not eliminate the need to

protect the site or dispose of remaining contamination.

Generally, nuclear reactors have a life expectancy of 32 years, Mr. Stouky said, but they may be able to operate even longer.

It is the constant irradiation of the containment vessel that limits the life of a nuclear plant, Mr. LaGuardia said.

The vessel becomes increasingly brittle and loses its ability to withstand high pressures at normal operating temperatures.

While engineers and scientists are studying the possibility of restoring or replacing a reactor vessel, it is still uncertain whether it makes economic sense to do so, Mr. LaGuardia said. And the actual costs of demolition may be less than current estimates as experience grows.

—Los Angeles Times



BIKE FOR TWO — Joffe surveys the passing scene from his regular seat behind Donna Housman of Lynx, Minn. Pooch and mistress are a familiar motorcycling duo in the area.

New Focus on White-Collar Crime

FBI Expanding Undercover Operations

WASHINGTON, June 28 (UPI) — At a hearing that included a film of an FBI agent begging over the price of a stolen Rembrandt, a Senate Judiciary subcommittee was told yesterday that the bureau's undercover operations have been growing steadily in size and sophistication over the past few years.

"It's a good investment," FBI official Francis O'Brien said of the technique that began four years ago with planning for the bureau's celebrated undercover fencing operation here in Washington.

He said the FBI has nearly a hundred criminal undercover operations approved or under way somewhere in the United States. Increasingly, he told the Senate Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedure, organized and white-collar crime operations are becoming the targets.

"The trend today is... away from the initial... street operation and... into more sophisticated types of activity," Mr. O'Brien said.

Legal Questions Raised

Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., and Sen. James Abourezk, D-S.D., who alternated as chairmen at the session, said that they were concerned about the legal and policy questions underlying the new approach — such as whether and when to wink at or violate state and federal laws.

"We're still groping," Deputy Assistant Attorney General Mary Lawton testified. "It is new to us. Suddenly we are just beginning to grapple with some of these particular rules."

For instance, she said, the FBI

asked in connection with a lease it was trying to arrange for an operation whether it had to include the standard nondiscrimination clause required of government agencies.

The answer was no. Otherwise, Mrs. Lawton said, "you pretty well tip yourself off."

The highlight of the session was a videotape recording made by a hidden camera in April, last year, of a transaction in Buffalo, N.Y., during a joint FBI-state undercover operation. The film showed an FBI agent, posing as an art expert, and his "source" dickering with a fence over a small Rembrandt. The painting had been stolen from a French museum in 1971, but the FBI's "art expert" kept expressing doubts about its authenticity.

Bargain Rembrandt

"We think it's a Rembrandt," the fence insisted. "I did my own research... I know what I'm talking about."

"Do you own your own gallery?" the FBI "expert" asked skeptically.

"No, I own the person that stole that painting off the wall," the fence shot back.

The FBI man finally bought the painting for \$22,000 — or 10 percent of what all sides evidently agreed was its minimum true value. The fence has since been tried and convicted for dealing in stolen property.

Deputy Assistant Attorney General John Keeney, who testified for the Justice Department's Criminal Division, said that prosecutions resulting from the FBI's undercover operations have been "extraordinarily productive," including successes against phony financial

schemes by white-collar criminals, against waterfront corruption and against frauds aimed at government benefit programs.

According to the panel of four FBI officials who testified, the bureau spent slightly more than \$900,000 on its undercover operations last year and recovered more than \$109 million worth of property.

At present, Mr. O'Brien said, the FBI has 71 undercover operations of its own and 21 joint operations approved or under way (not counting foreign intelligence operations). About a dozen of the FBI operations are aimed at white-collar crime, compared to only three last year, the subcommittee was told.

Relatively Small Cost

But nuclear scientists say that the cost of decommissioning a plant is small when compared to the cost of operating a utility and can be absorbed comfortably into the rates charged consumers.

The Southern California Edison Co., which owns 80 percent of the San Onofre plant, has asked the state Public Utilities Commission to allow the company to put aside \$2 million a year for 18 years to provide for some of the cost of decommissioning the power plant. The San Diego Gas and Electric Co. owns the remaining 20 percent.

But the PUC has not decided how it will handle decommissioning costs or the tax benefits that

In S. Carolina, Mississippi

2 Lawyers Win Runoffs For Democratic Slates

NEW YORK, June 28 (UPI) — Two lawyers beat better-known opponents in Democratic runoffs for nominations for South Carolina governor and Mississippi senator yesterday, but they are up against strong Republican opposition in the November general election.

Dick Riley, who vowed to end "good ole boy" politics in South Carolina, capitalized on a former opponent's endorsement to overtake Lt. Gov. Brantley Harvey and win the chance to regain the governor's office for the Democrats.

At his victory party, Mr. Riley

said he owed much of his strong showing in the runoff to former Rep. Bryan Dorn, the loser in the three-way June 13 primary. Mr. Dorn endorsed Mr. Riley and campaigned hard for him in the 3d District, Mr. Dorn's home area.

"The Dorn enthusiasm really meant something to us," said Mr. Riley.

Aggressive Campaign

Mr. Riley, a 45-year-old progressive former state senator from Greenville, S.C., waged an aggressive campaign to gain recognition.

He will face former Rep. Ed Young, the Republican nominee, in the general election. Gov. James Edwards, the first GOP governor in South Carolina in almost a century, by law cannot succeed himself.

With more than 99 percent of the vote counted, Mr. Riley got 178,518 votes, or 53.29 percent, to 156,476, or 46.71 percent, for Mr. Harvey.

In Mississippi, attorney Maurice Dantin won a landslide victory over Gov. Cliff Finch in the Democratic battle for the chance to succeed retiring Sen. James Eastland.

With all but two of the state's 2,253 precincts reporting, Mr. Dantin had 234,353 votes compared to 124,653 for Mr. Finch.

"I am very grateful for the tremendous vote of confidence and call on all previous candidates and supporters and all Mississippians to join us to bring victory for Mississippi in November," the 48-year-old former mayor of Columbia told a crowd at his Jacksonville headquarters.

The one-time district attorney, a Marine Corps Reserve colonel, faces three-term GOP Rep. Thad Cochran, plus black independents Charles Evers and Henry Kirksey in the general election.

Senate Reduces Treasury Funds

WASHINGTON, June 28 (UPI) — The Senate voted yesterday to cut \$3.8 million from the Treasury Department's budget in an effort to make doubly sure it cannot set up a computerized gun-tracking system designed to fight crime.

Pro-gun groups opposed it, contending that the computer would be the first step toward gun registration, which they abhor.

Sen. James McClure, R-Idaho, introduced an amendment to deny the funds to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, and it passed once a motion to table it was rejected by a vote of 61 to 31.

U.S. Authorities Review Medical Checks

Sickness Can Sour Foreign Adoptions

By Wendell Rawls Jr.

WASHINGTON, June 28 (NYT) — The midnight flight from Ecuador was 2 1/2 hours late, but Robert and Rhea Dennis waited in Miami with excited anticipation, certain that they would soon be laughing and crying and telling each other how pretty their new daughter was.

When they were handed the swaddled baby, whom they had already named Maritza Rosa, the couple could hardly speak for shock.

"Is she mongoloid?" Mrs. Dennis asked the American nurse who had brought the adopted child on her way home for the Christmas holidays. The woman hedged, saying that perhaps they were unaccustomed to Indian babies.

The couple went to their hotel in the early morning hours of Dec. 16, 1977. "I began to undress her and I almost fainted when I saw her body," Mrs. Dennis recalled in an interview at the Philadelphia home that the couple had bought the day before they went to Miami. "She was a little skeleton with skin."

Back in Philadelphia, they drove straight from the airport to a pediatrician, who examined the child and declared, "This baby is a disaster." He told them she was suffering from malnutrition, a congenital heart defect and probably Down's Syndrome, or mongoloidism. She stayed at Children's Hospital for five months, much of the time on intravenous feedings, later recovering from heart surgery.

Desperate Couples

The case of Mr. and Mrs. Dennis and Maritza Rosa is perhaps an extreme one, but it points out some of the problems encountered by often desperate, generally childless couples who, impatient with the prospect of waiting several years to adopt a baby, turn to foreign sources.

Such couples report a recurring problem: The children, officially

declared healthy, often have received inadequate medical care and cursory medical examinations from doctors selected by U.S. consulates. Babies arrive with problems ranging from relatively easily treatable ailments such as body lice, scabies and pneumonia, to heart malfunctions that require surgery.

Foreign adoptions more than quadrupled in the United States between 1968 and 1976, from 1,612 to 6,550. South Korea was popular, then the Vietnam war produced thousands of orphans. In the last few years, Americans seeking children have started looking to South America.

Mr. and Mrs. Dennis had been told by adoption agencies that they would have to wait two, three or more years for a healthy white infant. When they met another couple who had adopted a child from Ecuador and learned that they, too, could do so within a year, they eagerly began the process.

They were put in contact with Alfredo Alvarez, a lawyer in Quito who, they were told, had arranged for numerous adoptions of healthy Ecuadorian babies. Within four months, Mrs. Dennis received a collect call from Mr. Alvarez reporting a premature baby girl available for adoption. He said that the mother was a 16-year-old girl who wanted to finish her education. She turned out to be the first of 10 children whose mother had died, leaving her responsible for the others.

Mr. Alvarez assured Mrs. Dennis that the baby was healthy, although small, and that his family was earning for her in his home. After repeated assurances that the baby was healthy, Mrs. Dennis said she would "love to adopt her."

About nine weeks later, on Dec. 15, 1977, Maritza Rosa, aged 3 1/2 months, left for Miami. Mr. Alvarez wrote that day saying she was "small but very healthy." At Philadelphia Children's Hospital, she was found to weigh 4 1/2 pounds,

less than most U.S. babies weigh at birth.

According to State Department documents, before Mr. Alvarez obtained the child's immigration visa from the U.S. consul in Quito, Dr. Luis Rendon and Dr. Julio Salas Reyes, had found no defects in the baby and determined her "to be in good health."

Seton Stapleton, deputy head of the Public Service Division in the visa office of the State Department, has acknowledged that embassies and consulates often receive complaints about medical examinations. Offending physicians have been removed from consulate lists in the past.

Now, he said, a "number of problems with doctors" over the last several months has led the department to look into medical examination procedures at consulates "around the world." And the Dennis case has resulted in the appointment of a pediatrician to examine children coming from Ecuador.

The Dennis case rocked the foreign adoption community. Within hours after their daughter's problems were diagnosed and the couple had called Mr. Alvarez to demand an explanation, they began to receive telephone calls from across the nation.

Outraged people asked them not to cause problems for Mr. Alvarez or precipitate curtailment of adoptions by the Ecuadorian government. Reporters inquiring about the Dennis case received calls from people defecating Mr. Alvarez as a "great man" who had "made a lot of people very happy and given a lot of children happy homes."

When the Dennises decided that they could not cope with the problems of raising a mongoloid child and would give Maritza Rosa up for adoption, they received several offers. They accepted one.

Boy Scouts Sue For a Change Of Diapers

NEW YORK, June 28 (UPI) — A Manhattan sportswear maker has been accused in a \$250,000 federal damage suit by the Boy Scouts of America of unauthorized use of the scout insignia on baby diaper sets.

The suits, based in New Brunswick, N.J., said that they had sued in U.S. District Court in New York against Popcicles Playwear Ltd., charging that its diaper sets bore the name, "Baby Scouts of America," and featured a scout emblem, a neckerchief. The scout motto "Be Prepared" was printed on the seat of the diapers.

In a similar case recently, scout lawyers said, a New York firm voluntarily withdrew from the market a line of women's "hot pants" bearing Boy Scout symbols.

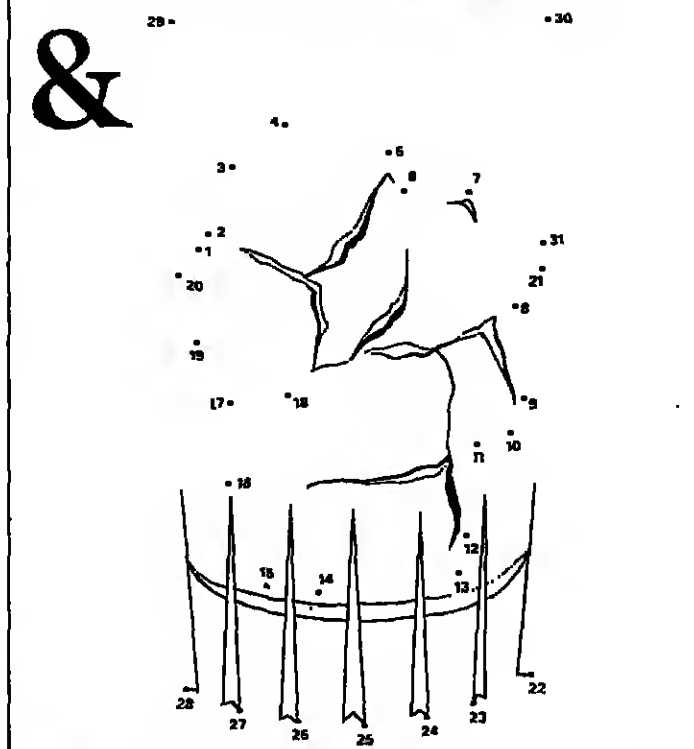
Japan Reported To Plan Missile

TOKYO, June 28 (UPI) — Japan plans to develop a defensive ground-to-sea missile with a longer range than the U.S. Harpoon missile, it was reported yesterday.

The financial newspaper Nihon Keizai Shimbun said that the \$20 billion project would begin in the next fiscal year.

It said the missile, code-named XSSM-2, will have turbojet propulsion and a range of 100 miles.

Johnnie Walker &



Strikes Spread In Nicaragua

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, June 28 (AP) — About 13,000 hospital and municipal employees went on strike yesterday in Nicaragua, where virtually all of the public schools have been closed for more than two weeks by students demanding the release of several arrested companions.

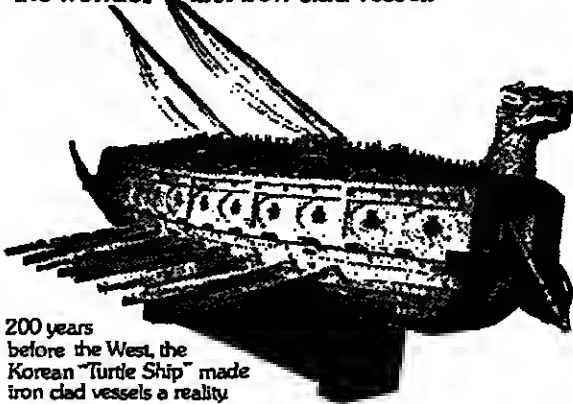
Vital health services at most of this Central American country's hospitals were threatened when 10,000 members of the Federation of Health Workers struck, demanding higher salaries.

About 3,000 municipal workers left their jobs in a 24-hour strike to protest the firing of nine employees and \$7-a-month pay cuts.

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Icebreaker, Cargo Ship Cross Early

Russians Extend Arctic Route's Season

By Theodore Shabad
NEW YORK, June 28 (NYT) — A Soviet nuclear icebreaker, in what may be a significant advance to arctic navigation, has conveyed a cargo ship across the frozen top of the world two months ahead of the normal start of the brief summer shipping season.

In addition, the convoy passed far to the north of the customary sea lane along the Siberian coast.

The voyage was meant to demonstrate the Russians' growing capability to use the arctic basin as a transport route linking the western and eastern ends of the Soviet Union, and stopping to supply oil and gas fields and other resource-development sites along the way.

According to Soviet press reports, it took 18 days for the 75,000-horsepower icebreaker Sibir, to cover the 3,360 nautical miles — 2,800 of them through heavy pack ice — eastward from the port of Murmansk, in northern

Russia, to the Bering Strait between Siberia and Alaska. The two-ship convoy left Murmansk on May 25. After fighting its way through the arctic ice, it reached open water off the northeast tip of Siberia on June 12.

Arctic Cape Skirted
In an effort to avoid ice-clogged straits between the Siberian mainland and several offshore island groups, the Sibir and the Kapitän Myshevsky followed a course that took them to the north of the islands of Novaya Zemlya (New Land), Severnaya Zemlya (North Land) and the East Siberian Islands.

At the northernmost point along the route, on June 3, the two ships rounded Arctic Cape, the northern

tip of Severnaya Zemlya, at 81 degrees 20 minutes north latitude. Once during the trip, in the East Siberian Sea, huge ice floes tilted the icebreaker by 20 degrees from the vertical, causing water to spill out of the ship's indoor swimming pool and knocking objects off tables and shelves, press reports said. Underwater inspection of the hull revealed dents, but no serious damage.

The expedition had the benefit of three types of Soviet earth satellites. The Cosmos-1000, a navigation satellite launched in March, helped determine the ships' position. An ice-reconnaissance craft of the Meteor series supplied information on ice cover. A communications satellite relayed television programs from Moscow.

Prolonged Season

Although the Northern Sea Route, as the usual shipping lane along the Siberian coast is called, has long been publicized by Moscow as a potential transport route serving Arctic outposts, inadequate icebreaker capacity has limited its practical use in the past to about three months, starting in July or August.

In recent years, the Russians have reinforced their fleet with three nuclear-powered icebreakers — the older 16,000-ton Lenin and the newer and more powerful 25,000-ton Sibir and Arktika — as well as conventional shallow-draft icebreakers, built in Finland, that are designed to open up shallow ice-clogged river mouths.

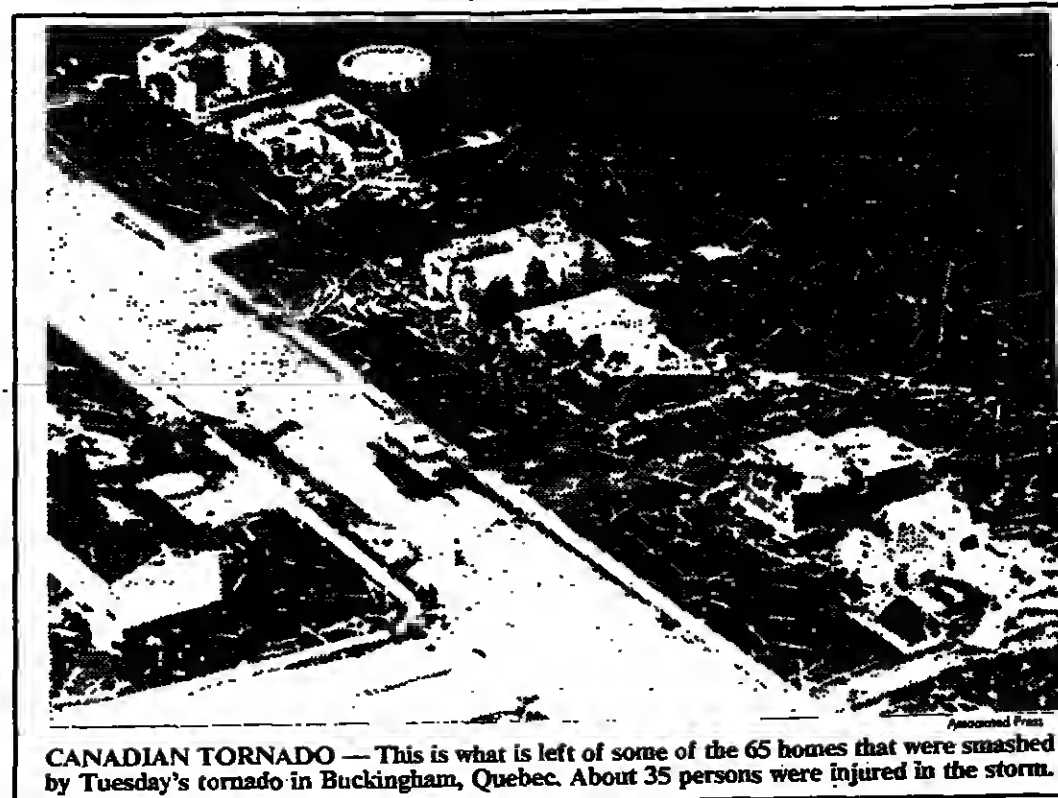
As a result, northern shipping operations have been steadily extended to as long as eight and nine months, in the heavily traveled western sector of the Northern Sea Route. The latest voyage was an attempt to test the practicality of a prolonged shipping season along the entire route.

On the homeward voyage, the Sibir delivered construction equipment and supplies to a new drifting ice-floe station, designated North Pole 24, which was established two months ago in the East Siberian Sea. It is the third manned research station now adrift in the arctic basin.

N. Ireland Children

Given U.S. Vacations
MINNEAPOLIS, June 28 (UPI) — Children from Northern Ireland arrived at Twin Cities International Airport in Minnesota yesterday for six-week vacations.

The children are part of a group of 169 participating in a program sponsored by the Sarah Hughes American Holiday for Irish Children Foundation. The program brings children from Northern Ireland to Minnesota, Wisconsin and North Dakota each summer. They live with sponsoring families for six weeks.



CANADIAN TORNADO — This is what is left of some of the 65 homes that were smashed by Tuesday's tornado in Buckingham, Quebec. About 35 persons were injured in the storm.

Fears of Nationalism Discounted

Jews Are Safe in Quebec, Rabbi Says

By George Vecsey

TORONTO, June 28 (NYT) — Although some Jews have left Quebec, the president of the Canadian Jewish Congress yesterday cautioned his colleagues in the United States against seeing anti-Semitic motives in the nationalist movement in the predominantly French-speaking province.

The official Rabbi Gunther Plaut, praised the "freedom and democracy" of the movement and described the Quebecois as "the Zionists of Canada." He said that Jews should understand the desire of French Canadians for a home base, and be predicted that most Jews in Montreal, estimated at 120,000, would remain there and adjust to new language laws in their schools, businesses and social life.

Rabbi Plaut's remarks were made here during the annual meeting of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, an association of more than 1,000 Reform rabbis. The same view was expressed informally by several members of the Rabbinical Council of America, a group of about 1,000 Orthodox rabbis that also met here.

English-French Problem

"Many people in the U.S. are not aware of what is going on until you explain the realities to them," said Rabbi Sender Shizgal, national director of the Mizrahi Organization of Canada and a resident of Montreal. "They hear that a small number of Jews are leaving, but the problem is between English and French, not between Jewish and

French. The small number of Jews who are leaving are leaving for economic reasons."

Concern has been raised in recent years over the future of the Jewish community in Quebec, where perhaps 85 percent of the 6 million residents speak French.

Since the Parti Quebecois won the provincial election in November 1976 about 55,000 persons are believed to have left the province. Estimates of the number of Jews who have left range from 3,000 to 15,000. Most Jews in Quebec have been identified with the English community since they arrived as immigrants, but as many as 15,000 of Montreal's 120,000 Jews are Sephardic Jews from North Africa who speak French.

Rabbi Plaut said that he saw no danger signs for Jews. He said that it was understandable that Jews would be uncomfortable about certain forms of nationalism such as had emerged in Germany in the 1930s. But he called Quebec nationalism "salvational."

"Followers of Rene Levesque," he said, referring to the premier of Quebec, "draw upon a deep-rooted passion for French culture and tradition, and for them separation and independence have a messianic or salvational dimension. Therefore, the Quebecois are not subject to rational economic arguments, any more than the Jews of 1947 could be dissuaded from establishing their own state on the grounds it might be economically unfeasible or difficult to defend."

More Moslem Refugees Expected to Flee Burma

DACCA, Bangladesh, June 28 (UPI) — The 200,000 Moslems who have spilled across the border from Burma say that more refugees can be expected.

They say that other Rohingyas — Moslems of Indo-Aryan stock — will soon leave Burma, because it appears that the Rangoon government has ordered their eviction. The Rohingyas form Burma's largest ethnic minority, 1.5 million of the 29 million residents. Some believe that they will be joined by the Chinese in their migration as the second phase of President Ne Win's "Burmanization" campaign.

More than 600 persons, including at least 120 children, have died of fever and dysentery in the refugee camps where the Rohingyas depend on whatever food that relief organizations can supply.

Young Men Scarce

And nobody seems able to explain why the camps house more women, children and old persons than young men. Some believe that the men have joined insurgents in the hills who are training to fight beside Communist guerrillas against Burmese government troops.

A 25-year-old Rohingya, Abu

Taher, escaped earlier this month to tell of several weeks of forced labor with other Moslem men in the northeastern border area. Mr. Taher said that he saw troops distributing rifles to work camp supervisors and to soldiers who had been moved into the border area.

The Rohingyas say that the Rohingyas are illegal residents. Bangladesh says that the expulsion is a movement to "purify" Burmese stock, an argument supported by the refugee claim of discrimination and persecution.

A recent meeting between the foreign ministers of the two countries produced no solution.

Economic Threat

The Rohingyas are of Mongolian blood. They are Buddhist and extremely nationalistic. But the Rohingyas are more enterprising and pose an economic threat to their indigenous compatriots, who consider their foreign ancestry a stigma. Moreover, the Rohingyas had pressured the government into granting regional autonomy to their home state of Arakan.

Mr. Taher's story of troop movements was confirmed by reports from Rangoon that said two army divisions had moved into Arakan. Mr. Taher also reported that canal and river routes, the most viable means of transport along the border, were being repaired after years of neglect.

Police Blockade Mexican City

MATAMOROS, Mexico, June 28 (UPI) — Helicopters carrying machine guns blasted off the city's main plaza and surrounded the partly burned jail yesterday to prevent a second night of rioting by teen-agers protesting alleged police brutality.

Officials confirmed that at least 3 rioters were killed Monday and 15 were hospitalized with wounds from four hours of fighting with police. The rioting grew out of a demonstration against the beating death of a 15-year-old boy last week.

Windows were broken and stores were looted and burned in a 15-block downtown area, causing an estimated \$2 million in damage.

Netherlands Boosts Investment Subsidies

THE HAGUE, June 28 (Reuters) — The Dutch parliament approved today an investment account bill, designed to inject 13 billion guilders (about \$5.8 billion) into investment promotion measures over the next four years, creating 110,000 new jobs.

Under the law, firms will be entitled to investment subsidies rather than deductions on investment allowances from profits before calculating tax.

The law, effective retroactively from May 24, provides for a basic investment premium plus additional premia designed to guide investment in areas desired by the government, including promotion of small scale enterprises, regional economic development and large projects needing investment of more than 30 million guilders.

Hua May Visit Bucharest, Belgrade

China Moves to Bolster Eastern European Ties

By Jay Matthews

HONG KONG, June 28 (WP) — China has signaled its concern over the future of Eastern Europe and relations with the Soviet Union with an unusual message in the Yugoslav Communist Party Congress and a reported decision by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng to make an unprecedented trip to Yugoslavia and Romania.

Peking's latest moves to strengthen ties with the two Eastern European states reflect both Chinese uncertainty about what will follow the death of Yugoslavia's President Tito and also China's deteriorating relations with Albania, formerly its closest European ally.

Western news agencies in Belgrade say that sources high in the Yugoslav Communist Party have confirmed Chairman Hua's plan to visit Belgrade and Bucharest in August, although Peking has said nothing about the trip so far. It would be the first time a chairman of the Chinese Communist Party had traveled west of Moscow, the destination of the late Chairman Mao Tse-tung's only two trips outside China.

The Chinese Communist Party broke relations with its Yugoslav counterpart more than 20 years ago when Belgrade rejected Stalinism and began to experiment with economic measures considered too unorthodox by the Chinese. Relations between the two countries warmed in more recent years, however, as Peking joined Belgrade in turning against the Russians.

Warm Message

Mr. Tito's visit to Peking last year brought signs of a return to relations between the two Communist parties. A warm message last week from the Chinese Central Committee to Yugoslavia's 11th Congress of the League of Communists may have signaled the complete healing of the split.

The Chinese even seem to be interested in borrowing some of Yugoslavia's capital-intensive industrial methods. Yugoslav journalists have reported Chinese experiments with Belgrade's system of ad hoc price and product decisions by individual factories.

Potential successors to Mr. Tito, 85, are unlikely to do what Peking fears most — move Yugoslavia back into the Soviet camp. But Mr. Hua and the rest of the Chinese leadership apparently want to cultivate those successors.

The Albanians have reacted with muted anger to Peking's growing ties with Yugoslavia, a neighbor that has not always been friendly. They also have objected to China's new ties with the United States, preferring the old days when Albanians and Chinese joined together to denounce both superpowers with equal harshness.

Albanian Article

Albania launched another salvo in Peking's direction Saturday with an article that appears to back Vietnam in its bitter feud with China over treatment of overseas Chinese.

California Said To Reflect U.S. On Tax Measure

NEW YORK, June 28 (NYT) — Contrary to the belief of President Carter and some government specialists, California's June 6 vote to slash property taxes seems to have reflected more than special local conditions.

Americans as a whole are just as eager for such tax cuts, even if they result in reduction of local government services, according to the latest poll by The New York Times and CBS News.

The poll showed that of 1,093 Americans of voting age outside California, 51 percent supported a tax-cutting measure similar to California's Proposition 13 for their local communities. 24 percent were opposed and the others were undecided.

The poll, conducted from June 19 to 23, indicated widespread pessimism about the course of the U.S. economy and continuing unhappiness about Mr. Carter's policies.

Wife Beaters Will Be Arrested, New York City Police Promise

NEW YORK, June 28 (UPI) — The New York City Police Department has signed a consent order requiring arrest of husbands who beat their wives — a move that lawyers for battered women see as a nationwide precedent.

"This is the first time any police department in the United States has made a legally binding commitment to battered women," lawyer Laurie Woods said at a news conference yesterday.

"For 200 years, the police have consistently stood by and refused to come to the aid of women who have been brutally assaulted by their husbands," she said.

Police passively encouraged beatings, she said, for when police refuse to help, the husband often "becomes more and more violent."

The consent order resulted from an out-of-court settlement of a lawsuit brought in 1971 by 71 women who accused city police and the administrative arm of the city's Family Court of refusing assistance when they reported beatings.

The consent judgment signed Monday obligates officers to arrest men in cases of felonious assault or other felonies against their wives when there is "reasonable cause" to believe that the husband committed the crime.

The agreement reverses a long-standing practice by police to refrain from arresting violent husbands "just because they are married to their victims," the Litigation Counsel for Battered Women said in a statement.

The group said that the agreement would "be seen as a precedent" by other police departments in the United States and by women's groups considering similar lawsuits.

G. Kirshner, 76, Father of Music Publisher, Dies

NEW YORK, June 28 (UPI) — Gilbert Kirshner, 76, the father of music publishing and recording impresario Don Kirshner, died yesterday in Columbia-Presbyterian Hospital after a long illness.

Mr. Kirshner, a native of Poland, opened a tailor shop in Harlem when he arrived in the United States. He gave his son \$50 to copy right a song, which the young man parlayed into a multimillion-dollar music business.

Peggy Drew Bailey

PORTLAND, Ore., June 28 (UPI) — Peggy Drew Bailey, 63, a former director of women's programs for Portland radio stations KGW and KEX, died of cancer at a Portland hospital.

Wayne H. Bowerman

PORTLAND, Ore., June 28 (UPI) — Wayne H. Bowerman, 93, widow of a former Oregon governor and a member of the Oregon Bar Association since 1911, died Monday in a nursing home.

Ex-Aide Resigns Trudeau Party Over Proposals

OTTAWA, June 28 (UPI) — Former Defense Minister James Richardson quit his party membership yesterday to sit as an independent member of Parliament in a protest of constitutional changes proposed by Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau that, he said, "will divide Canada permanently."

"The fundamental flaw in the government proposals is that it emphasizes our differences as Canadians instead of emphasizing all that unites us as Canadians," Mr. Richardson said.

"I am convinced that the government's proposed legislation, if it is ever enacted, could not possibly unite Canada but will divide Canada permanently," Mr. Richardson resigned as defense minister two years ago to protest efforts to promote use of the French language. Mr. Trudeau unveiled constitutional changes that would strengthen regional representation in federal bodies and increase protection for the language minorities across Canada.

Senators Vote To Explore Use Of Shale Fuel

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP) — The Senate yesterday voted 61 to 22 for a major federal effort to determine whether oil extracted from shale can be economically competitive with other fuels.

The bill, which now goes to the House, would authorize up to three separate government-owned experimental plants, each to test a separate method for squeezing oil from the shale rock.

The measure authorizes \$1.4 million to start the program, with another \$275 million to \$400 million expected to be earmarked for the program in 1980.

The nation's oil shale resources have been estimated at 2 trillion barrels, of which 600 billion barrels are considered removable. By contrast, U.S. petroleum reserves are currently estimated at 29 billion barrels.

In the past these vast resources have been left relatively untapped — because of the difficulty and expense of extracting oil from shale. But as the price of conventional oil continues to rise, shale oil looks more and more attractive, its advocates contend.

Kyprianou Returns From British Talks

NICOSIA, June 28 (UPI) — President Spyros Kyprianou returned home last night from a five-day visit to London saying that Britain had come out against the partition of Cyprus "under any form."

On arrival at Larnaca airport, Mr. Kyprianou said: "In our talks with British Prime Minister James Callaghan we agreed basically that a solution of the Cyprus question should exclude every form of partition."

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Princess Caroline Wed In Private Ceremony

MONTE CARLO, June 28 (IHT) — Princess Caroline, 31, married Philippe Junot, 38, in the elegant palace throne room where 22 years ago her father, Prince Rainier, wed her mother, Grace Kelly, the American movie actress.

However, the marriage will not become complete until a Roman Catholic ceremony is held late tomorrow morning in a small palace chapel.

The civil ceremony, held at 5:30 p.m. in strict privacy with only some 40 family members present, was nice and in good spirits, sources said, but not particularly emotional.

The princess wore a mid-calf-length, ice-blue dress. Her attendants were her younger sister Stephanie, dressed in white with yellow and blue embroidery, and Marie and Sarah Poniatowski, granddaughters of former French Interior Minister Michel Poniatowski. Her witnesses were her brother, Prince Albert, and her cousin, Grace Levine. Mr. Junot's witnesses were his sister, Mrs. Jean-Louis Voulon, and French Baron Michel Allard.

About 1,500 native-born Monegasque adults gathered outside the palace and filed in through the gates to attend a post-wedding reception.

Brilliant sunshine bathed the palace square outside and hundreds of tourists pressed against barriers guarded by cream-uniformed palace guards.

In contrast with today's simple ceremony, last night there was a gala to end all galas in Monte Carlo, one of the few festive spots in the world where galas are a way of life. But last night was special, both a formal and glamorous, white-tie and decorations affair, and, according to habitués, the first full-scale ball held in Monaco's palace since Prince Rainier himself got married.

The orchestra played "Sweet Caroline" and Prince Rainier opened the ball with his daughter while the fiancée danced with the mother of the bride. Then, but only then, *provoque oblige*, Mr. Junot danced with the young princess.

The whole evening had a fairy-tale quality. The Italianate palace courtyard was lit a shimmer while the moon, a quarter full and orange, sat coterminous in the sky as in some perfectly propped opera. On top of the double, curved stairway, banked with yellow and pink carnations, at the stroke of 10, Prince Rainier, Princess Grace, and the young couple took over the receiving line.

Princess Grace was in salmon chiffon and diamonds, including a tiara made of pear-shaped diamonds. Princess Caroline wore a high-waisted, shimmering empire dress and her hair was caught into a high, Empress Josephine hairdo topped by a diamond coronet. Past the frescoed-ceiling gallery, the guests then moved over to the formal salons, including the Salle du Trône, a red-damask room where the prince was married this afternoon. Most of the furniture had been cleared out and huffers set up in most every room while the orchestra played in what is ordinarily the dining room. "But all those

salons represent the original and now formal side of the palace. The family lives in a modern wing which was added a few years ago.

Guests Amble

The guests ambled from the Salle des Gardes to the Salon Bleu, the latter cramped with friends and family, silver-framed pictures including one of Prince Rainier's marriage to Princess Grace. But few found their way to the small, red-silk-walled anteroom where, 22 years ago, Grace Kelly first met her future husband.

There was quite a lot of people from the old Hollywood days around, including Brian Aherne and his wife, who now live in Switzerland. Mr. Aherne was the priest in the last and prophetic Grace Kelly film, "The Swan." There were also David Niven, Gregory Peck, Frank Sinatra and Ava Gardner, her former husband, and a mass of ribbons, braids and turquoise jewelry. The crowds were so dense that Mrs. Tom (Fleur) Cowles Meyer never got to see Cary Grant, "who was best man at my wedding."

Mr. Aherne danced with Princess Grace and so did Jacques Chazot, a professional dancer whose perfect waltz drew applause. Looking her most radiant self, Princess Caroline stood surrounded by young friends feeling, as she said, "a bit exhausted but all this is so exciting," with stars in her eyes.

Although the music played away, people preferred to play at the best see-and-be-seen game in town. For once, the men were in all their glory and a lot of them went around beribboned and carrying a lot of metal on their chests. Mrs. Jean Claude Aaron (whose husband built the Tour Maine-Montparnasse) had carried his wide red and white ribbon and *commandeur de la Legion d'Honneur* cross "in my hat box," she said. Habib Bourguiba Jr. wore the Monacan white and red *Ordre de Saint Charles* ribbon across his chest. Prince Rainier's medals were stacked two deep above a huge star-shaped decoration. The most unexpected combination was to be found on a woman, though, Mrs. Cino Del Duca, widow of the Italian publisher, who wore nine medals and some of the biggest 1925 diamond jewelry around.

The Fashions

Fashion-wise, Marc Bohan, who flew in on Oscar Wyatt's private jet yesterday afternoon, was the hero of the evening. He was responsible for both princesses' dresses and had a few more to his credit, including Mrs. Bernard Francois-Poncet's shimmering gold gown. But Guy Laroche did all right, too, having dressed the mother of the groom, actress Nicole Calfan and Lorraine Dubonnet. So did Saint Laurent, with Mrs. Jean-Pierre Marie-Riviere, who had matched her coral and amethyst jewelry with her dress, and Balmain, with Mrs. Graham Mattison, in a pink taffeta column, which she wore with outstanding pearls.

Although Estee Lauder debated on the plane over from London whether she should or should not and finally decided she wouldn't, many women wore tiaras. Again, in an evening where women worked



Princess Caroline and Philippe Junot dance at ball.

hard to look their best, everything was just so. Baroness Guy de Rothschild had a diamond and sapphire tiara to match her sapphire blue chiffon dress, and Mrs. Pierre Schilumberger wore a ruby and diamond one with dress to match.

The delicate one in Duchess de la Rochefoucauld's blonde chignon looked like a family heirloom. Princess Grace danced and walked around and had a kind word for everybody after having spent most of her day on the telephone, making sure her out-of-town guests were being taken care of. As for Prince Rainier, he acted as most fathers do in similar occasions. He retreated to the smallest room in the house, the simplest one with wicker furniture and bird cages and lots of fresh air. With a few friends around, including Fred Hencken (of the brewery fortune), Lebanese Khalil El Khoury and Wilfred Groot, who once was head of the *Société des Bains de Mer*, the prince obviously had a ball, too, laughing and trading jokes.

The ball ended at 4 a.m. but Regine had already managed to get her faithful *Tout-Paris* to the Monaco Restaurant, above her boîte, where she fed them spare ribs and spring rolls. Princess Ferial of Jordan, who was escorted by Stavros Niarchos, had quietly taken off her magnificent diamond necklace but kept her earrings.

The presents the young couple received are on display in the palace's library. Princess Grace gave her daughter "a lot of beautifully embroidered linen, which she happens to love." As for Prince Rainier, "He is giving something very special. He won't say. It's a similar gift for each of them." A sculpture perhaps? (Prince Rainier has unpublished, but his friends say, sure talent in that direction.) No, the princess said, "It's something else, he's keeping it very private."

After the civil wedding today, they shook hands at a reception with some 2,000 Monegasques, who had all been invited but had to present identification.

England's 'International' Troupe Offers Triple Bill

By Oleg Kerensky

LONDON, June 28 (IHT) — It's lucky that the London Festival Ballet now includes its home city in its title, otherwise audiences on the troupe's frequent foreign tours would have difficulty in knowing that it is England's second major company.

The Festival Ballet, which goes to New York and Washington next month, has principals of almost every nationality, quite apart from Rudolf Nureyev, the ubiquitous international superstar who will lead them. At its best, as in last week's interesting triple bill, this mixture can work well. Ronald Hynd's new version of "La Chatte," which had its world premiere, boasted Italian and Swiss ballerinas, a Scottish leading man, and at least three other nationalities among the small supporting cast.

Eva Evdokimova, the ballerina in "Etudes," is herself a mixture of nationalities — she was supported by Patrice Bart of the Paris Opera and Peter Schaufuss, the Danish star who is now a member of the National Ballet of Canada, both regular guests with the Festival Ballet.

"La Chatte," first staged for Diaghilev by Balanchine in 1927, has not been seen for nearly 50 years. All that remains is Sauguet's jazzy music and Boris Kochno's slight scenario based on an Aesop fable. Hynd has made the story vaguely modern and mildly obscure. Elisabeth Terabust is discovered reclining in feline dark glasses on the top of impressive white steps in front of a bright blue sky. With her is Manola Asensio, who at first seems to be her girl friend but is later transformed into a guardian angel. On the ground below, in white shirt

and pants, lies Kenneth McCombie. He is joined by a group of similarly clad young men, who appear to be athletes and indulge in gymnastic dances, cartwheels, etc. McCombie tries to climb up to Terabust but keeps falling dangerously into the arms of the other men. Finally, the two principals meet, dance a long pas de deux, and end up in an embrace.

A Period Air

This semblance of plot is intriguing enough for one viewing, though it makes very little sense in retrospect. Peter Docherty's simple set and costumes have a period air and look most attractive. But Hynd's actual choreography, though agreeably musical, and very well danced, is not inventive or interesting enough to whet the appetite for further acquaintance.

"The Sanguine Fan," his mystery story involving characters from Oscar Wilde, which was revived in the same program, is much more gripping, was equally well danced and had the special advantage on this occasion of Sir Adrian Boult, the veteran conductor, to direct Elgar's little-known but most attractive score.

The hit of the evening, however, was Harald Lander's "Etudes," which has always been one of this company's showpieces. Evdokimova's gentle charm and strong technique are particularly well suited to the romantic sections. Peter Schaufuss brought personality as well as virtuosity to his solos, though he cannot obliterate memories of John Gilpin in the finger-snapping section, and Patrice Bart's strong musical technique is also seen at its best in this work.

He was much less happy last

week in Markova's authentic, poetic production of "Les Sylphides," having neither the figure nor the style for lyrical roles. Similarly, in Mary Skeaping's very complete and rather overlong version of "Giselle," Manola Asensio seemed to regard the Queen of the Wilis as some kind of Amazon, dancing with noisy strength which never suggested a spirit of the air.

Lavish Costumes

Terabust and Schaufuss were admirable as Giselle and Albrecht but it is to be hoped that the producer will coach several of the supporting roles, and supervise the erratic lighting, before this production gets to New York. There probably is no chance of making the revival of Fokin's "Scheherazade" more authentic by then, and it may get by because of its lavish costumes and exoticism, especially as Nureyev will be on hand to dance the golden slave for the first time. (He will also be doing "Spectre de la Rose" and Bournonville's "Conservatoire," neither of which he has done here.) He has returned to the Festival Ballet in London this week in his own very dramatic version of "Romeo and Juliet," and in "Giselle," both of which he will also be doing at the Met.

The only other novelty this season is Glen Tetley's "Greening," originally made in Stuttgart. The Festival Ballet has jumped on the Tetley bandwagon just when many people here are getting tired of it. Certainly, this repetitive choreography, only vaguely related to Arne Nordheim's sound effects, is not likely to make any converts. However, it was extremely well danced by Evdokimova, Terabust, McCombie and, especially, Nicholas Johnson. Nobody wants to be

chauvinistic, but seeing Johnson raises the question whether this company really needs quite so many foreigners, especially when their presence means that better British dancers are underemployed.

The Chinese Acrobatic Theater from Liaoning, which is at the Albert Hall this week and then goes to Liverpool and on to Greece and Yugoslavia, presents very young people — all under 22 — in incredible balancing, juggling and conjuring numbers. When a whole troupe of girls rotate innumerable saucers on long rods in perfect time with each other, it somehow makes the feat look easy, though in fact such exact synchronization must be extraordinarily difficult.

Two pairs of young men dressed as endearing lions are so charming, with their fluttering eyelashes, that it is easy to ignore their skill in balancing on huge balls on a seesaw. Other skills are more obviously exacting — the gymnast on a horizontal ladder supported on a pole balanced on another man's shoulder, the 11 young ladies riding around on one bicycle, and the men who balance on a rickety pile of chairs or dive through narrow hoops.

The music — like all circus music — is pretty but banal and the presentation of the show is slightly coy. Two young ladies make unnecessary announcements and go off holding hands and the "flowers of friendship" finale tiresomely mixes propaganda with conjuring tricks. But the show, on its first foreign tour, certainly maintains the Chinese reputation for acrobatic skill and grace, and is tremendously worth seeing.

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PAN AM

Von Hirsch Sale Ends With More Record Prices

LONDON, June 28 (IHT) — Last night's final session of the auction of the Robert von Hirsch collection finally justified Sotheby's claim to holding "the sale of the century."

The prices paid for 19th and 20th-century master drawings were out of all proportion to usual market ratings. A tiny 2-by-1.75-centimeter pencil copy of a portrait by Hans Holbein the Younger done about 1806-1817 by Ingres jumped to a crazy £28,600, a world record for a drawing of this type. A very fine pen drawing by Gercault was again a world record at £25,300, as was an insignificant very small portrait by minor impressionist Berthe Morisot, knocked down at £23,100, three-and-a-half times Sotheby's estimate.

The presence of many inexperienced amateurs looking for an expensive souvenir explains why the least desirable items in categories that otherwise are sinking fast brought as much as six times their estimate. The £4,621 paid for a small drawing by Joan Miro is such an example.

In the upper range, a phenomenon of collective hypnosis appeared to affect institutions and high-powered buyers. A marvelous but tiny Cezanne sketch for "Les Femmes d'Alger" sold for £156,000 to a New York bidder and a still life, also by Cezanne, which soared to £330,000, the world record for any impressionist watercolor, reflected this attitude.

The total fetched last night was £2,701,408, bringing the Von Hirsch grand total to £20,315,182, the highest ever in the history of the art market. The prices broke 52 auction records.

—SOURIN MELIKIAN

WINE

Big Oversight in the Rhone Valley

By Jon Winroth
PARIS, June 28 (IHT) — "The Rhone Valley possesses some of France's most remarkable and distinguished wines, and its vine-

yards are probably the oldest in France. It is therefore quite amazing that even today it should still be a comparatively unexplored, little-noticed wine region."

So say Englishmen John Livingstone-Learmonth and Melvyn C.H. Master, who have done their best to help correct this unjustified neglect with "The Wines of the Rhone" (Faber and Faber, 235 pp., £9.50). Master established his own wine-exporting firm in the area and Livingstone-Learmonth worked with him for several years. They have written an informative, useful book with each chapter devoted to a specific *appellation* and followed by a list of the better producers and a summary of recent vintages.

The book has a good general index but no bibliography, which would have been helpful for checking historical assertions. The maps are inadequate but there is an excellent glossary of general and regional French wine terms, a calendar of wine fairs and a list of cellars where visitors may taste.

The chances are that they will taste something new in many parts of the Rhone because some of the best ones are not only unknown but produced in tiny quantities.

Some of the Best

How many have heard of, let alone tasted, Cote-Rotie, Condrieu, Chateau Grillet, Cornas, Saint-Joseph, Saint-Perey or Lirac? Among these are some of the best reds and whites grown in France. They are not readily available outside the region's own restaurants as are the famed Chateaufort-du-Pape and other better-known wines such as Tavel, Gigondas, Hermitage and Crozes-Hermitage.

Until the middle of the 19th century Hermitage was frequently sent to Bordeaux to fill out the body of even the greatest chateaux in poor years, just as much Chateaufort-du-Pape went into improving Burgundies.

Although in this reviewer's opinion, Chateaufort-du-Pape is somewhat overrated, it certainly deserves better than to be used as *vin medecin* for doctoring thin wines. The chapter on this celebrated wine is the best part of the book.

As the authors put it, Chateaufort-du-Pape is "the unofficial cap-

ital of the Cotes-du-Rhone." The wine has the highest minimum degree of alcohol (12.5 percent by volume) set by the government for any French wine. (Muscadet, by contrast, may not go over 12.5 percent.)

"The variety of . . . wines at Chateaufort-du-Pape is greater than in any other French vineyard, and altogether 13 different grapes are allowed to go into the wine." Although only 4 percent of the production of this wine is white, white grapes may also enter into the making of the red, as is also true for Cote-Rotie, Hermitage and Crozes-Hermitage.

No Serious Rivals

The authors seem to show the most enthusiasm for Chateaufort-du-Pape, "which, when genuine, is almost certainly the best red wine from the South of France." But two paragraphs later they say, "the northern part of the valley, containing the finest wines . . . Cote-Rotie, Hermitage, Condrieu and Chateau Grillet are all in the northern part of the Rhone Valley, while Chateaufort-du-Pape is in the southern part and has no serious rivals there."

They also go astray over the question of the origin of the Syrah grape variety, the best grape of the Rhone. The authors try to trace it from the wine-growing region around Shiraz in Iran via the Phoenician Greeks, who founded Marseilles about 600 B.C. But the city of Shiraz was founded in A.D. 684 after the Arab conquest of Persia, or more than 1,200 years after the authors claim the Phoenicians introduced the Syrah to the upper Rhone.

It seems more likely that the name comes from the Corinthian colony of Syracuse in Sicily or that the Syrah was brought back by the Crusaders. If, in fact, its name does come from Shiraz, there is little chance that we will ever know for sure.

The authors are on surer ground when it comes to describing the various wines, how they are made and the change toward lighter, fruitier wines in recent years. Their book is indispensable to anyone on a serious tasting or buying trip to the Rhone Valley.

Who Will Bail Out Diplomacy?

The Great Bail Swap may have been the only way out of the awkwardness of the moment, but it does no credit to either the United States or the Soviet Union.

The periodic barter in spies has been an unavoidable accommodation between their intelligence services and legal systems. But both governments know that this dirty business needs to be insulated from all other transactions. If it is confused with normal standards of justice, the precarious open traffic in ideas and goods between the two societies will not long survive the hidden wars of espionage.

The game, we gather, has been for the United States and Soviet Union to expel each other's spies with the least possible fuss. For reasons not now clear, this unwritten code was broken last month after the arrest of three Soviet citizens on charges of buying U.S. military secrets.

One was a diplomat at the United Nations and he was ordered to leave the country. The other two were employees of the United Nations and therefore, it is claimed, not immune from prosecution.

To prevent their flight, bail was set at \$2 million. Unable to raise that amount, they sat in jail until Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet foreign minister, could make good his warning that "two can play at that game."

The Russians' pawn is Francis Crawford, who represents International Harvester in Moscow. He was hauled from his automobile two weeks ago and accused of having changed money on the black market. Like the Soviet citizens here, he was held in jail during the "investigation" but his case was generously discussed in the Soviet press. So, suddenly, was the case of a CIA employee who had been quietly expelled a year ago. The Russians replied to a fuss with a fuss, and they seized one body to protest the detention of two.

On Monday, at the very moment that President Carter was complaining about Crawford's trial by press — and about the implied threat to other U.S. businessmen — the two governments agreed to release all three prisoners to the custody of their respective ambassadors. The Carter administration insisted loudly that the cases were in no sense comparable, but it is hard to see how Crawford's fate can ever again be detached from that of the alleged Soviet spies. If they are tried, he will be; if they are finally expelled, he probably will be.

Beyond these known facts, there is only a choice of speculations. If Crawford was some sort of spy, and therefore deserved to be dragged into this matter, then the U.S. government has deceived only the U.S. people. But if he could be charged with spying, why wasn't he? Presumably, the Russians momentarily ran out of certifiable U.S. spies against whom to retaliate. Presumably also, they failed to get a decent explanation for why the two UN employees could not be expelled in the customary manner. Needing a case, they either made it up or blew it up by throwing the book at a businessman for offenses usually handled with a quiet reprimand.

For its part, the U.S. government either had no substantial reason to prosecute the accused spies or never imagined that the Russians might retaliate against a U.S. citizen innocent of espionage. In any case, the sordid equation that the Russians established has now had to be affirmed to obtain Crawford's release. If this was blackmail, it has worked; U.S. as well as Soviet action has made private U.S. citizens vulnerable to arrest for barter.

The matter cannot now be left there. A new accommodation is needed to reassure routine travelers and to restore a civil climate to Soviet-U.S. relations.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Politics in the Yemens

It has not been a kind week for presidents in the Yemens. Yemen's chief of state was assassinated by a bomb in a gift package brought to him by a perhaps-unwitting Southern Yemeni emissary who was himself killed in the blast, and Southern Yemen's President Salim Robaya Ali was executed by his erstwhile colleagues. The immediate purpose of the assassination in Yemen is obscure, but it does not seem to have altered the already tense state of affairs between the rival Yemens and things are expected to go on as they were in San'a. It is on Aden, capital of Southern Yemen, that most attention is focused, since the change there suggests, if not the presence of a Soviet hand, the possibility of a Soviet gain.

Mr. Robaya Ali, the man ousted and killed in Southern Yemen, was no close friend of the West. A professed Marxist, he accepted hundreds of Soviet, East German and Cuban advisers, allowed use of Southern Yemen's port of Aden and its airfields to support Communist operations in the Horn of Africa, sent Yemeni troops to help Ethiopia and became a leading sponsor of terrorism, all while keeping his country desperately poor. Even for him, however, there were limits: he had recently balked at backing Ethiopia's campaign to subdue rebel (and Moslem) Eritrea, and evinced some interest in reaching out to Saudi Arabia and Yemen and the United

States. This was too much, it seems, for his colleagues, whose Marxism apparently is unrelieved by the Moslem and moderate strains that were becoming a shade more evident in Mr. Robaya Ali.

On the day of his overthrow, U.S. diplomats had planned to arrive in Aden to try to repair relations, which Southern Yemen broke off in 1969. The U.S. purpose was to offer Southern Yemen the beginnings of an alternative to full dependence on Moscow. That purpose is sound. If the new leadership is as resolutely anti-U.S. as first reports make out, it may have no interest in rescheduling the U.S. mission. But there is no point in surrendering uncritically to the notion that events in Aden mark yet another advance of the Red tide. Perhaps the new leaders will prefer to keep Southern Yemen a Soviet client. Washington should not force that choice upon them.

The United States can let the dust settle secure in the knowledge that it has already bolstered the security of its most important friend in the neighborhood, Saudi Arabia, by the warplane deal. The argument that the Saudis needed the planes to tend to possible threats emanating from their Arab neighbors looks even more plausible now. If one were forced to pick among possible friends in the Arabian peninsula, one would go with the Saudis.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

U.S. Foreign Policy Changes

U.S. foreign policy since World War II has been through many phases, but one of its consistent tendencies has been to see most world problems in terms of the confrontation with Communism in general or the Soviet Union in particular. The United States became the defender of the status quo while Communists were seen as potential inheritors of the winds of change.

President Carter believes that the United States is the rightful leader and beneficiary of change. He is trying to turn his ship to catch its wind in his sails.

On Africa: The long-term thinkers in Washington see that the Soviet Union has almost nothing to offer Africa except weapons and that almost all of Africa's trading interests are bound up with the West, which is also the fount of new technology. This makes them confident that Cuban soldiers and Soviet weapons will eventually be ejected by the Africans themselves. Short-term thinkers worry, with reason, about the damage that can be done in the meantime. Both know that the long-term policy would be destroyed by short-term measures.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 29, 1903

MEXICO CITY — Reports say that domestic troubles resulted in a duel between Miguel Escobedo and his wife, which took place at their home in Chihuahua, without seconds or witnesses. Each took a revolver, stood in the center of the room, and fired. Both were fatally wounded. Mr. Escobedo lived long enough to tell the circumstances of the affair, but failed to give the cause of the trouble.

Fifty Years Ago

June 29, 1928

HOUSTON — To the accompaniment of the flying fists of sturdy delegates, the flying nightsticks of Texas Rangers, the discord of several thousand noise-making instruments and the sounds of women's voices from the gallery linking the governor of New York alternately with Satan and saloon, the name of Alfred Emmanuel Smith was proposed on the convention floor here last night for the Democratic presidential nomination.



Bonn: A Shift Away From U.S.?

By William Pfaff

PARIS — France's Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's meeting in Hamburg last week was about European currency coordination.

But their agreement emphasized a new French-West German cooperation which has developed over recent months and possesses a crucial political dimension. With France's quiet support, West Germany today is taking an independent stand in foreign, economic and political policy. That stand is critical of the United States.

West Germany in the past, as West Germans themselves have complained, has been an economic giant and political dwarf. The reason it was a political dwarf — and the reason nearly everybody in Europe was content with things that way — is explained, of course, by the events of 1932-1945.

This had to change eventually. But what is bringing about the change today is not West German ambition for a new world role but West German resistance to current U.S. economic and political initiatives. The result scarcely would deserve to be called a West German "Gaullism." It is almost wholly defensive and reactive. It affirms no positive vision of the future, either for West Germany or for Europe. The West Germans simply are protecting themselves against what they see as the risks to them, and the costs, of Washington policies. But this is a major event. It is the most significant political development in Europe today.

A-Power Policy

First there was the Carter administration's campaign, soon after coming to office, to halt West German nuclear power plant exports. Since U.S. companies had fought for those same contracts before Mr. Carter was elected, U.S. good faith seemed, to many Europeans, in question from the start. Moreover, a planned, very important West German industrial restructuring for the 1980s and 1990s relies heavily on an advanced nuclear industry and its exports. The newfound U.S. enthusiasm for halting nuclear expansion thus seemed to jeopardize West Germany's future economic competitiveness.

Then came the U.S. and OECD campaign to make the West Germans stimulate their economy beyond the point which the West Germans themselves think reasonable. This looks to the West Germans like making them pay in inflation for the unwillingness to accept the inconveniences of a serious energy conservation policy able to control the soaring U.S. external payments deficit.

There has also been the seemingly deliberate U.S. campaign to devalue the dollar at the expense of the Deutsch mark, and thus at the expense of West German exporters and West German unemployment. And in political matters, there has been the Carter human rights campaign, undercutting the undramatic progress West Germany had made in humanitarian and trade dealings with East Germany, the confusion over U.S. policy on detente and Soviet relations, and of course the fiasco over the neutron bomb.

Remote

Mr. Schmidt supposedly also finds Mr. Carter personally unsympathetic, or perhaps incomprehensible. The Calvinist style of German Protestantism is remote from the Baptist evangelism of Georgia. The result of all this has been worsened West German-U.S. relations, but also the perceived need, in Bonn, that West Germany begin to go its own way.

West Germany's foreign policy since 1945 can fairly be summed up as to serve as unquestioning supporter of the United States. In exchange West Germany received not merely the protection of U.S. troops and of the U.S. nuclear umbrella, but something which, psychologically, and even morally, was far more important — U.S. endorsement of the political rehabilitation of West Germany.

Indeed, West Germany eventually replaced Britain as privileged interlocutor of the United States in Europe, the country with which the United States had a "special relationship." For a time, during the Vietnam years in the 1960s, it even seemed that NATO was head-

ed towards becoming effectively a West German-U.S. alliance. It is this role of moral and political guarantor of West Germany which France today is taking over. Alone, West Germany still simply is not an entirely free country, able to make policy as it wishes. An entirely independent West German foreign policy would meet resistance and suspicion even in Western Europe and would provoke the greatest alarm in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. It should not be forgotten that the West European Union in the 1950s, as a component of the NATO defense system, and the Coal and Steel Community, now the European Community, were originally invented to contain Germany and keep it under international influences. It is the measure of their success, but above all of the completeness of the West German rehabilitation, that this generally is forgotten today. But the West Germans nonetheless still need a guarantor, a sponsor. And France has been West Germany's victim often enough in the past to become, next to the United States (and for different reasons, obviously), the country best equipped for this role — as the French understand.

It remains impossible to say how far this evolution will go. The basic West German position is a difficult one. If events developed far enough, the conflicting interests that are involved — to say nothing of the anxieties awakened in West Germany by trouble with the United States — could provoke important political repercussions inside West Germany and in Europe. On the one hand are the threatening

economic and commercial pressures coming from the United States, and distrust of this administration's competence in foreign policy. On the other is West Germany's own sense of vulnerability, which is deeper than merely military. But this is where things, in the future, will eventually change.

West German and West European dependence upon the United States does not have to be what it is today, and inevitably, sooner or later, it will cease to be what it is today. A glance at the tables of gross national product in the current World Bank Atlas shows facts which virtually no one in Europe wants very much to think about, perhaps least of all the West Germans. But one of those facts is that West Germany today is an industrial and economic power roughly 65 percent the size of the Soviet Union. West Germany and France together add up to a combined economic and industrial community significantly bigger than the Soviet Union today.

Moreover, West German and French levels of technology, and the education and sophistication of their populations, obviously are much above those in the Soviet Union. They merely don't have military forces today on the scale of the Soviet Union. Until now they have not wanted such forces, nor do they want them today. But they could have them. It's only a matter of money.

William Pfaff writes on international politics for The New Yorker magazine. He wrote this article for the International Herald Tribune.

On Curbing Big Powers in Africa

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — It was Hilaire Belloc in that marvelous wander-about-Africa poem, "The Modern Traveller" who wrote:

"Whatever happens we have got the Maxim gun, and they have not."

But maybe few remember the occasion which prompted the lines. It was the battle of Omdurman in the Sudan in 1898. The British were trying to secure the Nile and using the newly invented machine gun, the brainchild of Sir Hiram Maxim, moved down the advancing Sudanese.

What is also forgotten is that the British then went on to confront the French at Fashoda further up the Nile — the climax of a series of territorial conflicts between Great Britain and France. Each country was attempting to link up its disparate colonial possessions in Africa. In the end they compromised. France was particularly pressured to strike a deal because it needed British support against Germany. They agreed that the watershed of the Nile and the Congo Rivers would mark the frontier between the respective spheres of influence.

Letters

U.S. Tax Revolt

As an American, I am most concerned over California's recent stand on property taxes. I wonder if the voters understand the bitter ramifications which could eventually begin to haunt them.

It will be the voters themselves, who must answer to their children, for their lack of proper education, public parks, libraries, museums, etc., just to name a few. Californians may indeed feel they've lessened their load by minimizing property taxes, but the state governments will find surprisingly quick ways in which to supplement this temporary reduction in funds, i.e., slash public services.

The sorriest factor in this whole mess is that John Doe (the average U.S. voter) has once again failed to pinpoint the decisive factor. What we desperately need, is to have a dollar's worth of spending for a dollar's worth of taxes. The problem continues to lie in our bureaucratic elites' extravagant expenditures, which are sometimes skeptical and always frivolous. When we as voters are able to changes this

Zbigniew Brzezinski, in a recent interview, took the opportunity to say he had written about Fashoda in an Encounter article in 1968. He had used it as a warning of East-West clashes to come: "One does not need to assign aggressive designs to the Soviets and purely pacific intention to the United States in order to ask whether global peace can be preserved with two overlapping global military powers pursuing conflicting global policies in a dynamic setting of Third World instability. . . . Sporadic violence, in the context of a premium on pre-emption, may have a suction effect on U.S. and Soviet intervention forces, resulting by the 1970s in some unprecedented confrontations. At the minimum at least one 'Fashoda' is to be expected. The question is, of course, whether in the context of a new nuclear equation a U.S.-Soviet 'Fashoda' will work out as peacefully as the Anglo-French one did in the late 19th century."

It was a prophetic piece of writing. The Horn of Africa and Zaire have produced in the space of one year two near Fashodas although in both cases it was proxies rather than principals that did the confronting. More are looming over the horizon — Namibia and Rhodesia.

We have also seen with the build-up of Soviet and Cuban forces — complete with MiG-21s in Ethiopia and the use of French Jaguar jets against the Polisario guerrillas in the Western Sahara — the modern equivalent of the introduction of the Maxim gun. The newspaper reports these days are not too different from a newspaper dispatch describing the use of the Maxim gun against the Sudanese: "A visible wave of death swept over the advancing host."

Is it inevitable that Africa has now to go through a phase of big power rivalry with its wars settled by the use of the latest instruments of modern technology has to offer and with each one bringing the day of reckoning between the superpowers that much closer?

The London Times, in a recent editorial considering this prospect, made the suggestion of a Monroe Doctrine for Africa as the continent's biggest seller of arms, should not put forward these two proposals and take them to the Russians as a component of detente.

It would be in the African countries' own long-term interest to support such a move whatever the imperatives of the moment. In a new scramble for Africa they can only end up as losers.

This seems to be an eminently sensible idea. The question is how

Carter's Turning Of the China Card

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — The hardest things for this city to handle these days are the blurry lines between one policy and another at home and abroad. Washington wants a clear, sharp line from President Carter between high property taxes and adequate public services, between inflation and unemployment, the Israelis and the Arabs, the Russians and the Chinese, but there are no clear lines, and Carter refuses to choose up sides.

His latest press conference illustrates the point. Confronted with a series of complicated and ambiguous questions, he simply refused to give simple answers.

He agreed that taxes were too high but rejected the Scissors-Jones tax reform he thought would favor the very rich. He criticized the Israeli government's answers to his questions about the future of the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, and the Palestinians, but insisted that the peace negotiations should go on anyway.

Seek Control

He condemned the Soviet violations of human rights under the Helsinki agreement, and the Soviet-Cuban aggressions in Africa — and agreed that this competition between Washington and Moscow would probably go on for almost a generation — but meanwhile he thought it was in everybody's interest to keep trying for control of the arms race.

Carter's answer to a question about whether he was playing "the China card" against the Soviet Union is particularly interesting.

"We are not trying, nor will we ever try, to play the Soviets against the People's Republic of China, or vice versa," he said. "We have some very important relationships with the Chinese that need to be pursued. These are worldwide common hopes that we share with the Chinese. We have bilateral relations that we need to expand — trade, exchange of science and technology, etc. And at the same time, we want to have peace with the Chinese — almost a billion people."

Always Carter was pressed for definite answers: "Mr. President," he was asked, "what precisely is our position toward the Soviets?" "We want to be friends with the Soviets," he replied. "We do, however, stay in a state of competition. This is inevitable. I think it's going to be that way for 15 to 20 years, but there is no present threat to peace. Negotiations are proceeding in good faith. There is no cause for alarm."

In the Middle

In the middle of these exchanges, President Brezhnev of the Soviet Union condemned Carter for "playing the China card" against the Soviet Union, but Carter pushed it off, and announced that he was sending to Peking on July 5 one of the most influential scientific

and technological missions ever gathered together in the United States to go to another country.

It will be headed by Dr. Frank Press, former head of the Department of Earth and Planetary Sciences at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and now Science and Technology adviser to the president.

Other members will be Robert A. Frosch, administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Agency; Richard C. Atkinson, director of the National Science Foundation; and other leaders from the State, Commerce, Agriculture, Energy, and Interior Departments of the government, and from the National Security Agency.

This is no big deal. They will be in Peking for only four days, trying to make contact with the science and technology leaders of the new Peking administration, but the mission is a symbol of Carter's determination to keep in touch with all the new power centers in the world.

Moscow will probably resent this U.S. mission as a pro-Peking and anti-Soviet move, but four days after Carter's scientific adviser comes back from Peking, he will go to Moscow for the sixth annual U.S.-Soviet conference on scientific and technical cooperation.

And shortly after that, Carter will have to go to Bonn in West Germany for a summit meeting of the industrial nations, and try to explain why inflation is rising in the United States, and why he hasn't put an import tax on oil, which he will probably do, if the Congress doesn't put a tax on oil imports before he gets there.

A Lesson

Watching Carter at his latest press conference, in the middle of all these domestic and foreign tangles, is a lesson on his character and personality. He knows better than anybody else that he is dropping in the popular election polls on the ground that he is vague and ambiguous, but he is dealing with vague and ambiguous problems, and is taking his chances on both.

Anybody who doubts the dilemma he is up against, or his ability to define them under public pressure, should read the text of his last press conference. You can agree or disagree with his answers, especially if you want definite conclusions to complicated problems, but he recognizes the complexity of his problems, and sticks to his beliefs.

And one other point: No president since World War II has used the English language with more precision. On the radio and on television, he seems to hesitate and even stutter, with a thin and jumpy voice; but if you read the text, every subject and predicate, every sentence and paragraph, are in order. He may sound ambiguous and even tricky, but again, he is dealing with ambiguous and tricky questions, and the guess here is that he deserves more credit than he's getting.

Arms Sales

The second stage would be a reduction of the flow of arms. In 1976, according to Anthony Sampson's "The Arms Bazaar," U.S. sales to black Africa increased by 800 percent. I estimate since this time last year the Russians have put as much weaponry into Ethiopia as went into the whole of black Africa the previous year. In an ideal world, the big powers would have agreed long ago that Africa should only have the arms its own technology could produce except in the particular case of the guerrilla movements of southern Africa which are up against the modern technology of South Africa. But a start today should be made by agreeing to ceilings on the growth of arms traffic.

There is no reason why the West, as the originator of foreign arms in Africa and as the continent's biggest seller of arms, should not put forward these two proposals and take them to the Russians as a component of detente.

It would be in the African countries' own long-term interest to support such a move whatever the imperatives of the moment. In a new scramble for Africa they can only end up as losers.

France Said Likely To Rejoin the Snake

By John Fich

BRUSSELS, June 28 (AP-DJ) — France is likely to rejoin the joint European currency float, the "snake," as an initial move towards European development of a stable monetary zone, informed sources reported today.

Detailed information on agreements reached by French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt at their meeting in Hamburg last week were communicated in other Common Market leaders, including EEC Commission President Roy Jenkins, earlier this week. Only fragmentary details on their accords were immediately available, but the sources insisted that the French franc's return to the snake during the second half of this year was expected.

The establishment of a monetary union in Europe is expected to dominate the next European Council meeting in Bremen, West Germany, July 6-7. At that EEC summit, both Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and Mr. Schmidt hope to win general support for a statement of intent to create a more stable monetary zone.

Link Currencies

France and West Germany, sources indicated, would like other European countries to link currencies under an arrangement designed to operate as rigidly as the current snake. West German, Danish, and Norwegian currencies float in the snake but jointly within a 4.5-percent band, or 2.25 percent as calculated against the dollar.

Under the Franco-German plan, other EEC and non-EEC European currencies would be linked in a sort of crawling peg — determined on the basis of a nation's general economic conditions — for those not able to immediately join the new arrangement, sources indicated. They explained that countries unable to immediately join the system would be offered a transition period to gradually adjust to the arrangement's rigidity.

Both Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and Mr. Schmidt also are suggesting a pool of some monetary reserves by European nations. It is understood that Mr. Schmidt is willing to cede a substantial part of the reserves

EEC Sets Rule To Standardize Corp. Reports

BRUSSELS, June 28 (AP-DJ) — The EEC has approved a directive aimed at harmonizing annual accounts published by corporations throughout the community, a spokesman said today.

All nine member states now have two years to adapt national legislation accordingly. The directive binds all companies above a certain size to use certain harmonized methods to evaluating assets and liabilities and setting profit and loss accounts. All such accounts must be certified by independent accountants.

Small and medium-sized concerns, with annual sales of less than 8 million European Units of Account (about \$10 million) and total assets below 4 million ECU, are exempt from the new directive.

Ushiba Urges Concessions By Japan in Trade Talks

TOKYO, June 28 (NYT) — Japanese negotiators at the world trade talks in Geneva — due to conclude a broad outline by mid-July — are leading a fight within Japan to obtain concessions by the country that will ensure the success of the talks.

Nobuhiko Ushiba, Japan's external economic affairs minister and top negotiator at the talks, which will determine tariff cuts into the 1980s by the world's major trading nations, warned yesterday that Japan had little time left to make up its mind on concessions.

"Since we don't have much time left," Mr. Ushiba said after a cabinet meeting at which the so-called Tokyo Round was discussed, "let me ask for the cooperation of the minister concerned."

He faces bitter resistance from the conservative Agriculture Ministry and the Ministry of International Trade and Industry at which his appeal was mainly aimed.

The key remaining items, officials said, are import quotas on oranges, which the United States demands should be raised, and tariffs on 15 industrial items such as computers and color film, which the United States wants cut.

The urgency of Mr. Ushiba's appeal stems from the July 9 deadline set for conclusion of a package of tariff cuts and other items by the United States, Japan and the Common Market. The broad agreement is then to be presented to heads of government at the Bonn economic

Soviets Lift Surplus on 1977 Trade Increases Commerce To Developing States

NEW YORK, June 28 (AP-DJ) — The Soviet Union's increased trade with less-developed nations — a record \$12.2 billion last year — gave it a hard-currency trade surplus as well as increased access to valuable raw materials such as oil, iron ore and phosphates.

According to a Central Intelligence Agency study, this represents the fastest-growing sector of Soviet trade, accounting for about 14 percent of 1977's turnover, compared with 29 percent with Western nations and 57 percent with other countries, mainly Eastern Europe.

Moscow's hard-currency trade surplus with the less-developed countries last year rose to \$1.2 billion, due mostly to cash weapons sales — particularly in the Mideast — from an \$800-million surplus in 1976.

Overall, the Soviet trade surplus is even larger. The CIA study says Soviet exports totaled \$7.9 billion in 1977 while imports were only \$4.3 billion. Much of this exchange was through barter arrangements, but the agency says Moscow is clearly moving toward less complex, hard-currency deals that give it cash to spend in the West for finished products.

However, the study notes that about half the trade increase from \$2.8 billion in 1969 to last year's total is due to exchange-rate fluctuations and rising prices for commodities while the other half represents an actual increase in trade volume.

Moscow's big seller to the less-developed countries is arms, totaling about \$2 billion in 1976 and 1977. Petroleum exports totaled \$500 million in 1976 and probably more last year although exact figures were not given. The country's main hard-currency purchases were grain, sugar and other foodstuffs from Latin America.

Among the imports growing in importance, the CIA says, are oil and natural gas, iron ore, bauxite and phosphates. In all cases, it concludes that Moscow has stepped up such purchases because domestic production of these basic raw materials is lagging behind goals. Although Moscow tries hard to export machinery — as well as arms — to third world states, it imports relatively few manufactured products from them.

In recent years, the CIA says, the Soviet market has become increasingly important to many poor nations. Moscow often provides arms and machinery on lenient terms, even if it demands scarce hard currency in payment. It also offers assured long-term deals for raw materials that cannot always be sold easily in volatile Western markets. The Soviets also will often import consumer goods that cannot be sold in the West due to their poor quality, according to the CIA.

PetroCan Quits Bid for Husky

OTTAWA, June 28 (UPI) — Petro-Canada withdrew from the battle for control of Husky Oil today, shortly before Alberta's Gas Trunk Line announced it had raised its stake from 23 to 35 percent in Husky.

The withdrawal of Petro-Canada left uncertain whether Occidental Petroleum or Alberta Gas would emerge as the winner in the takeover struggle. Alberta Gas is now by far the largest shareholder in Husky — almost twice the 20.2 percent controlled by Husky chairman Glenn Nelsoe and his family.

There was no immediate word on the future plans of Occidental, whose bid for Husky through a share-exchange agreement was contingent upon its acquiring 80 percent of Husky's common shares.

since December, will reconvene three days before the Bonn meeting.

The tax writers are expected to make a show of continuing interest to the president's proposed energy taxes, including a levy on U.S.-produced crude oil. Such a display could help lend credibility to the claim the president is expected to make at the summit that the United States is well on its way to developing an energy policy.

In exchange for specific U.S. action on energy, Mr. Lambdorsoff said, West Germany is prepared to take specific action to spur its economic growth. "If we ask others to be detailed," he said, "we have to be detailed too."

Bonn, he indicated, is prepared to consider a tax cut of 12 billion Deutsche marks as its major contribution. Such a tax reduction, he said, might take effect Jan. 1, although he added that declaring a stimulatory tax cut would not be as helpful as international economic discussion thinks it would.

House-Senate conferees on the long-stalled tax parts of the Carter energy program are planning to give him a going-away present as he leaves for the economic summit. The conferees, who have not met

in promoting world economic growth.

Perhaps the most difficult subject on the summit agenda is trade and protectionism. Repeatedly, high-level officials in the summit countries talk about the importance of promoting free trade — while their governments continue to take steps to protect against domestic industries from foreign competition.

Summit planners are hoping that the long, painfully slow talks in Geneva aimed at reducing trade barriers can produce agreement on broad principles prior to the Bonn meeting. But they are far from certain. In the absence of agreement, the summit itself will produce a forum in which to produce political accord.

Ercolani Resigns Post

ROME, June 28 (AP-DJ) — Mario Ercolani has resigned as director general of the Bank of Italy, the central bank announced today. Mr. Ercolani, who has reached the normal retirement age of 65, has been replaced by Carlo Ciampi.

Power Brokers Open Mideast to Boeing

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP-DJ) — Boeing's use of a secret network of power brokers has helped the company establish itself as the top U.S. aircraft salesman in the Mideast. But it also has caused problems.

For nearly three years, the Securities and Exchange Commission has been investigating Boeing's overseas commission payments. The company stoutly denies that it paid any bribes to foreign government officials and the SEC has not produced evidence to contradict that contention.

Meanwhile, Boeing has managed to keep the names of its Mideast super-salesmen from public view — with significant help from the State Department which entered a court fight between the SEC and Boeing to argue that disclosure of Boeing's "highly placed" consultants abroad could harm U.S. foreign-policy interests.

Nonetheless, through sources in and out of government, it is possible to reveal a glimpse of Boeing's well-connected allies in some Arab governments.

Mideast Connections

For example, in 1974 Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan al-Nahyan, ruler of Abu Dhabi, agreed to advance Syria more than \$100 million to help it recover from losses sustained in the Yom Kippur war against Israel. The \$100 million came as Syrian Arab Airlines was deciding what kind of jetliners to acquire. Lockheed was thought to have the inside track. But Boeing prevailed, mostly because one of its competitors had equal access to the timely assistance of Mahdi Tajir, ambassador to London and Paris from the United Arab Emirates, or through him, to Sheikh Zayed's financing.

First, the Sheikh's \$100 million was placed in an interest-bearing Swiss account for many months. Then it was used by Syria to buy two Boeing special-performance 747s plus three advanced 727s. The interest on the Sheikh's money, \$6 million or more, flowed into a secret account of Banque de Gestion Financière in Zurich. It is believed that the man who had steered Syria's business to Boeing shared in the proceeds.

Steel Inflow Still Vexing U.S. Firms

PITTSBURGH, June 28 (AP-DJ) — The U.S. program to restrain low-priced steel imports has begun to curb foreign shipments, but not fast enough to please some industry executives.

U.S. steel imports in May dropped 31 percent from April to 1.5 million tons and declined 17 percent from May 1977, according to preliminary Commerce Department figures made available yesterday by industry sources. But some industry executives had hoped for a drop of more than 50 percent from the 2.2 million tons imported in April, the effective month for the trigger-pricing mechanism.

The rise in lending activity was

Too High

May import levels were "distressingly high," says American Iron and Steel Institute president Frederick Langenberg. He said the 1.5-million-ton level "comes as a surprise to the industry, and I would assume it would come as a surprise to the government. Everyone was expecting something close to a million tons," he said.

One industry official said yesterday he had been led to believe a one-million-ton level of steel imports was likely to May based on informal conversations with Treasury officials, watchdog for the trigger-price system.

A Treasury official said the agency had "certainly not" guaranteed any such level would be met. He conceded that the import decline was not as steep as the agency had expected but he speculated that some shipments that should have arrived in April may have spilled over into May. He predicted a further decline this month.

Meanwhile government officials saw an encouraging sign in the monthly trade figures released yesterday which showed the seasonally adjusted dollar volume of May's combined steel and iron imports dropped 44 percent from the previous month.

U.S. Helps It Foil SEC Search for Data

The U.S. embassy in Beirut in 1968 in a pivotal role that helped establish Boeing's strong position in the swiftly growing Mideast market. On that occasion, Boeing was competing against British Aircraft for sales in Lebanon. At a critical point, James McDivitt, then Boeing's vice president for international sales, was away pursuing aircraft deals in Turkey. So, diplomats report, the U.S. embassy in Beirut made a commitment on Boeing's behalf to pay two influential Lebanese businessmen for persuading Middle East Airlines to delay a purchase decision until Congress passed the then-pending Export Expansion Act.

Passage of that law, which loosened U.S. credit terms, enabled the Ex-Im Bank to match Britain's favorable financing offer. Later, Boeing appointed the two Lebanese businessmen as consultants and paid them probably \$1 million, according to one U.S. diplomat in the Mideast.

Balance of Payments

"Occasionally we seek and receive advice from U.S. embassy staffs in various parts of the world to help us market our products," a Boeing executive says, speaking generally. "But the support we receive is no greater than would be extended to any other U.S. firm whose sales help the nation's balance-of-payments problems." Boeing also contends that the company's identification with questionable sales activities abroad since the government began investigating "has been seriously overblown."

During the SEC's investigation, the company has quietly changed its Mideast sales arrangements. It now sells aircraft to a distributorship, Overseas International Distributors Co., organized by Mr. McDivitt. In essence, he buys the aircraft from Boeing, after obtaining orders in the Mideast.

Last Oct. 15, copies of purchase agreements show, the new firm bought two 737s. On the same day, it resold them to Saudi

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Arabian Airlines. The distributor has also purchased, and immediately resold, a 747 equipped with elaborate custom-made interiors for use by Saudi Arabia's King Khalid.

Boeing issued press releases announcing those orders, but refrained from saying that the aircraft were sold to Mr. McDivitt's distributorship for resale to Saudi Arabia.

Overseas International Distributors, registered in the Netherlands primarily for tax purposes and operating from Geneva, is backed by a group of non-Americans who clearly have influence, Boeing says the company does not know who they are, and Mr. McDivitt would not identify them. But Overseas International's impressive sales record certainly suggests, and high U.S. government officials believe, that he is working with at least some of the super-salesmen who helped Boeing in the past.

Proprietary Information

Boeing contends that the names of these operatives constitute highly sensitive proprietary information, and the company has been battling with the SEC for nearly three years to protect this information.

At all times, too, Boeing has consistently asserted that the \$70 million it paid in sales commissions, on gross foreign orders of \$3.5 billion from 1970 to 1975, was legitimate. "We are one of the very few firms which has contended it hasn't made any illegal overseas payments," Boeing has said. "We refuse to concede that any of our commission payments were illegal."

The State Department also wants to avoid publicizing details of Boeing's sales activities because identifying the company's network of overseas agents, the department says, could reasonably be expected to cause damage to the foreign relations of the United States.

But further court conflicts could lie ahead. Though the SEC's long inquiry has not uncovered solid evidence to support suspicions of bribery, the commission staff has indicated that some court action affecting Boeing sales practices is possible. The company says it hopes to settle any SEC suit without lengthy litigation.

Developing Countries

Non-OPEC developing countries doubled their borrowings to \$12.9 billion from \$6.4 billion led by Mexico (\$3.4 billion) and Brazil

almost entirely in the medium-term syndicated Eurocurrency market, where new bank credits totaled \$33 billion in the first half, up from \$18 billion last year. New international bond issues rose only slightly to \$17.3 billion from \$17.1 billion, although there was a sharp rise in foreign new-issue volume outside the United States, largely reflecting the sharp rise in new issues in the Japanese market.

Industrial countries borrowed more than \$28 billion, exceeding last year's total by about \$8 billion, the bank said. Canada, with \$7.2 billion in borrowings, and Norway, with \$2.6 billion, were the major borrowers in this category.

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Prices Rise Slightly on Wall Street

NEW YORK, June 28 (Reuters)

Prices on the New York Stock Exchange advanced today in slow trading, helped by end-of-the-quarter portfolio adjustments and further technical reaction to the weakness that has affected the market since early June, analysts said.

"We have an oversold condition and seasonal factors going for us," one analyst remarked.

Analysts added that investors are wary of taking big positions due to uncertainty surrounding the money-supply report due tomorrow, the consumer price index due Friday and a long Independence Day holiday weekend.

Volume fell to its lowest in nearly a month at 23.26 million shares from 29.28 million shares yesterday, causing one analyst to remark it "looked like the long weekend started early."

American Stock Exchange prices, closed higher in light trading with the index up 0.31 to 145.08 and the average price per share gaining three cents.

Sears Roebuck was the most active NYSE and up 1/4 to 23 1/2 after the department store concern said it will open nine new stores in July and close some others with a net increase of floor space of nearly one million square feet.

Arden Realty was active and a big percentage gainer rising 1/4 to 4 1/4. Whirlpool Corp., also active, closed unchanged at 22.

Dresser Industries added 1/4 to 43 1/4. It made no comment on reports the U.S. Security Council is questioning Dresser's proposed sale of \$144 million of oil production equipment to the Soviet Union.

Twentieth Century-Fox jumped 2 1/2 to 39 1/4. The company said its "Star Wars" film has grossed \$221 million and a sequel is planned for late 1979 or early 1980.

Gaming issues were mixed with Playtex falling 1/4 to 22 1/4 and Cussons World losing 1/4 to 23 1/4. But Raychem Manufacturing added 1/4 to 34 1/4. Harrah's rose one to 25 1/4 and active Ramada Inns was unchanged at eight.

In Chicago, wheat, corn, oats and soybeans finished substantially lower on the Board of Trade.

Development of activities and improvement in profitability

Net dividend increased from BF 60 to BF 72

The financial year ending on 31st March 1978 may be resumed as follows:

• Combined growth with an increase in one year of BF 59.8 billion in customers' and bankers' deposits.

• Reinforced role in the national economy. Total of credits accorded in the private sector was BF 338.6 billion on 31st March 1978, an increase of 16.8% compared with 31st March 1977. The bank's share in the placing of Belgian public sector loans amounted to BF 48.5 billion.

• Better tailoring of specific services to various categories of customers. Particular attention paid to small and medium-sized companies, with notably the aim of stimulating their international business.

• Promotion of computerized standing-order payments. Over 120,000 customers hold cards for the Bankomat (automatic cash dispenser) and more than 415,000 hold Eurocheck cards which open to them over 200,000 branches of banks in 39 countries.

• Expansion of most activities, particularly international. Increased share in short-term finance of foreign trade. The bank has been very active in medium-term financing of capital goods exports, among other countries to Algeria, Peru, Togo, Dubai, Cyprus, Qatar and those of Eastern Europe. It has managed or co-managed 39 Eurobond issues, foreign loans or private placements amounting to the equivalent of \$1.48 billion.

• Extension in the bank's presence abroad by additions to its overseas network and joint ventures. New Representative Offices opened in Dubai and, in collaboration with Banque Internationale à

Luxembourg, in Singapore. The setting up, with the Korea Exchange Bank, of a jointly-owned subsidiary company, Korea-Europe Associated Finance Company (K.E.A.F.), in the context of the promotion of financial and commercial relations between Europe and South Korea.

• Tightening of the links with the multinational banking groups in which the bank is associated (Abn-Amro, S.F.E. and S.F.O.M.).

• Development of the bank's computer system, whose capacity has more than doubled in two years.

• Constant attention to rigorous reinforcement of internal control and management procedures.

• Deceleration in the growth of overhead costs and, thus, consolidation of the progressive return to profitability begun in 1976-1977.

Profit, before duties, taxes, depreciation and provisions, amounted to BF 2,107.7 million as against BF 1,992.4 million in 1976-1977. After deduction of fiscal charges and amounts for depreciation and provisions, the financial year closed with a net profit of BF 702.3 million compared with BF 594 million in 1976-1977.

The Annual General Meeting, which was held on 22nd June 1978, approved payment to the 3,000,000 shares in issue before the last capital increase of a dividend of BF 72, net of withholding tax, compared with BF 60 for the previous financial year. This dividend has been paid pro rata to the 2,000,000 new shares dated 15th May 1977.

The Annual Report is available on request from the Secretary General, Banque Bruxelles Lambert, Avenue Marx 24, 1050 Bruxelles.

Summit Package Deal Is Taking Shape

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP-DJ) — Bonn economic summit planners are pressing hard to assemble a three-part "package deal" in time for the July 16-17 meeting of the leaders of the seven major industrial countries.

As the conference draws nearer, the outlines of the agreement likely to emerge from the fourth annual summit conference are becoming clearer. Basically, summit planners are and abroad are talking about an accord under which:

• The United States would pledge to limit oil imports through administrative action if Congress fails to pass an energy bill and to continue to push the fight against resurgent inflation;

• West Germany and Japan would agree to take actions to increase their domestic economic demand;

• And all the summit participants — the United States, West Germany, Japan, France, Britain, Italy and Canada — would promise to limit growing trade protectionism.

The summit "can only be successful if everybody is prepared to deliver a contribution to a package deal," West German Economics Minister Otto Lambdorsoff said yesterday at a luncheon with newsmen here. Though summit planners remain hopeful, they insist that much work remains to be done.

U.S. Pledge

Mr. Lambdorsoff stressed that U.S. allies are looking for a very specific pledge on energy policy from President Carter in Bonn. Mr. Carter, he said, should be prepared to tell the summit what the United States is going to do, when it would do it and what the results of administrative action to curb oil imports might be.

Mr. Carter has threatened to take such action. But he has ever promised to do so by a certain date, something Japan and Europe obviously want.

House-Senate conferees on the long-stalled tax parts of the Carter energy program are planning to give him a going-away present as he leaves for the economic summit. The conferees, who have not met

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12 Month Stock										Chgs		12 Month Stock										Chgs	
High	Low	Div.	In \$	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Quot.	Close	Prev	High	Low	Div.	In \$	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Quot.	Close	Prev

Clean energy, domestically produced and non-depleting. Requiring no subsidies, grants or federal loan guarantees. And, it will work without polluting our precious air.

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LES BANQUES SUISSES (LUXEMBOURG)

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NOTES

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DECLARATION OF INTEREST

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(Continued on Page 9)

Journal of Management Education 30(6)p. 789-804
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...and the fact that the *Journal* is a journal of the American Psychological Association, the largest and most prestigious of the professional organizations in the field of psychology, is a source of great pride for me.

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AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 28

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By Eugene T. Maleska

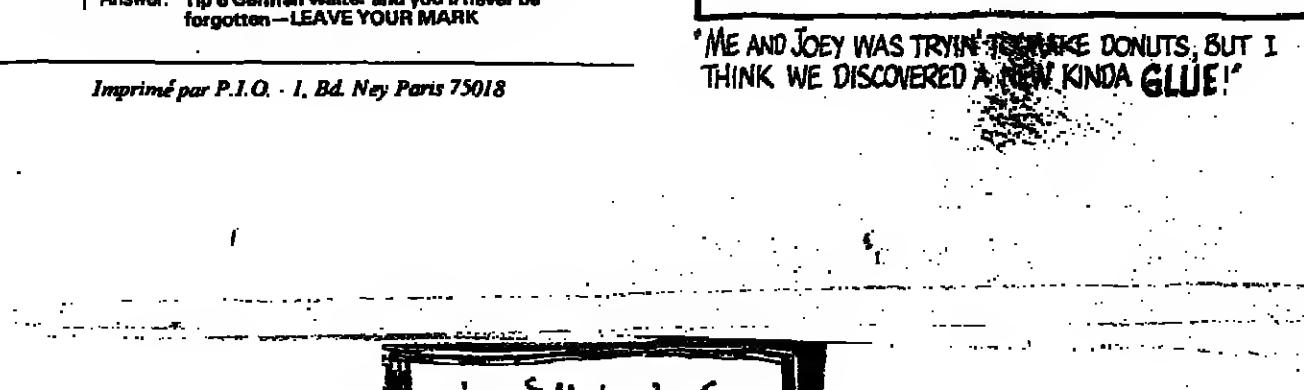


1 Textile fiber	50 Answer
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10 Library catalogue	

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ALGAEVIE	18	64	cloudy	MADRID	24	75	clear
AMSTERDAM	20	68	rain	MILAN	30	86	cloudy
ANKARA	31	88	showers	MONTREAL	23	73	fair
ATHENS	28	82	fair	MOSCOW	24	74	cloudy
BEIRUT	29	84	fair	MUSCAT	22	72	cloudy
BELGRADE	20	68	rain	NEW YORK	27	81	cloudy
BERLIN	13	55	overcast	NICE	31	88	cloudy
BRUSSELS	13	55	rain	PARIS	21	70	cloudy
BUCHAREST	13	55	cloudy	PRAGUE	22	72	fair
BUDAPEST	12	53	rain	ROME	13	55	overcast
CASABLANCA	22	72	cloudy	SARAJEVO	23	73	fair
COPENHAGEN	16	61	overcast	STOCKHOLM	13	55	rain
COSTA DEL SOL	18	64	overcast	TEHRAN	33	91	fair
DUBLIN	18	64	overcast	TEL AVIV	14	57	fair
EDINBURGH	23	73	cloudy	TOKYO	19	67	cloudy
FLORENCE	23	73	showers	VIENNA	16	61	overcast
FRANKFURT	15	59	cloudy	WARSAW	18	64	cloudy
HELSINKI	17	63	cloudy	WASHINGTON	30	86	fair
ISTANBUL	24	75	overcast	ZURICH	15	59	cloudy
LAS PALMAS	24	75	cloudy				
LISBON	25	77	cloudy				
LONDON	20	68	cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	28	82	cloudy				

(Weather's records in US and Canada at 1700 GMT; all times in 2400 GMT)

June 28, 1978



A Biography

Reviewed by A.J. Leventhal

A.J. Leventhal is a retired lecturer of Trinity College, Dublin, who lives in Paris.
International Herald Tribune

Nets \$484,400

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

UPS	CNEEP	CAST
TRAP	LEASE	ARLO

By Alan Truscott

In that case, a raise with a feeble 4-point hand is not justified. But using Precision, in which the opening two no-trump shows 22 to 24 points, the raise was forthcoming.

and led a spade to the king, noting the appearance of the ten.

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SOUTH (D)
 ♠AQ95
 ♥AK85

There was no way to beat the

Both sides were vulnerable. The bid

West Pass	North S.N.T.	East Pass
West Pass	North S.N.T.	East Pass

West led the heart queen.

...and the fact that the *Journal* is a journal of the American Psychological Association, the largest and most influential organization in the field of psychology, is a testament to the journal's impact on the field.
